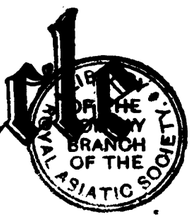
Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXV NO. 132 | BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1937 | PRICE: ONE ANNA



Use For Daily Bath
"BULL" BRAND
KHUS-RAJ
SOAP
TOILET &
MEDICINAL

League To Be Empire's Handmaid?

"CAPITAL OPPORTUNITY TO END IMPASSE"

"C. R." ON SIR MAHOMED'S STATEMENT

Nothing Can Be Greater Blunder Than To Reject Gandhiji's Friendly Hand

MADRAS, June 4.

"Nothing can be a greater blunder than to reject his friendly hand now," observed Mr. C. Rajagopalachari interviewed regarding Mahatma Gandhi's latest statement.

Mr. Rajagopalachari remarked that Sir Mahomed Usman had placed his finger on the spot when he said in his brief interview "I am particularly delighted that Mahatma Gandhi wants to prevent bitterness and hatred between Great Britain and India. Now is a capital opportunity to end the impasse".

Mr. Rajagopalachari quoted Mr. Gandhi's words, "I would die in an effort to prevent tragedy, but there must come a time when my effort will be fruitless", envisaging the consequences of the deadlock and remarked that Mr. Gandhi does not often use such passionate language. He said that in this constitutional conflict that has arisen at the threshold of the working of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State must make up his policy in general as well as in particular, the Viceroy may be consulted but it may not go further down.

"ANXIOUS TO TAKE OFFICE"

Mr. Rajagopalachari added: "The first words that Gandhiji uttered in the course of his recent statement are: "I am very anxious to take office". This must once and for all put an end to the charge that he is going round about to escape office. Those who suspect him only to take him at his word and put the Congress in office. There is a 'but' in his statement. Critics may say that the condition attached is that he is anxious that Congress should accept office only if Government show its willingness to conciliate Congress.

PEACE AND FRIENDLINESS

"At first sight, this may read like a restrictive condition that reduces the importance of the admission, but deeper reflexion on the part of British statesmen would show that far from diminishing it, it enhances the value of Gandhiji's attitude as far as Britain is concerned. It shows that what Gandhiji wants is not power to create deadlocks or conflicts, but something more positive and important, namely, peace and friendliness. He is prepared no doubt for conflict and even tragedies, but what he desires is something else. Some on our side believe in taking power unilaterally without any commitment of friendliness super-imposed on either side. But that is not Gandhiji's policy or intention and by now people must know that his policy prevails in the Congress. He certainly wishes to build up strength for the Congress, but in his own way which is the way of peace and friendship".

LOGICAL COROLLARY

Mr. Rajagopalachari did not belittle what Lord Zetland had said in the House of Lords on May 6. Gandhiji and he had studied the statement carefully at Tithal. The demand for resignation that should accompany the final decision of the Governor to differ from the advice of the Ministry was a logical and inescapable corollary of the positions conceded by Lord Zetland. It was not a desire to put the Government in the wrong or to gain an advantage at the elections that was behind the proposal. Gandhiji had frankly and truly stated why he wanted this demand for resignation.

"I would add", said Mr. Rajagopalachari, "that both sides would under this condition truly benefit in the way of hesitation before deciding to differ. Ministers too will not differ cantankerously, but only if they must do so in the interests of the country".—A.P.

NO CHANGE IN U. S. GOLD POLICY

WASHINGTON, June 4.

President Roosevelt in a press conference stated that no change in the United States' Gold policy was contemplated.—Reuter.

FOR WORLD PEACE AT ALL TIMES

Roosevelt's Message To Women's Convention

WASHINGTON, June 4.

The United States are ready to co-operate with foreign nations "at all times" for the preservation of world peace Mr. Roosevelt declared in a message to the Convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union.

He said: "In the conflict of principles, policies, aspirations and ambitions which the world witnesses to-day the United States remains steadfast in her determination to pursue the ways of peace. We shall continue to strive to serve the cause of peaceful humanity by setting an example."—Reuter's Special.

THEY SUSPECT RUSSIA

LONDON, June 4.

Some days are expected to elapse before definite replies are received to the British proposals that both the sides in Spain indicate extended safety zones for controlling vessels.

It is understood that Germany and Italy are anxious to resume co-operation as soon as possible and the proposals are being closely examined in Rome and Berlin with that end in view.

The only uncertain factor is Russia where there is some suspicion that the second point in the proposals unduly favours the German thesis.—Reuter.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

BOMBAY, June 4.

Owing to the interruption of Karachi-Muscat cable telegrams for Jask, Charbar and Muscat will be airmailed from Karachi to Jask for onward transmission to Charbar and Muscat by cable.—A. P.

EASY WIN FOR EXHIBITIONIST

Dead Heat For Places In Oaks Stakes

LONDON, June 4.

The Oaks stakes resulted as follows:—

EXHIBITIONIST	1
SWEET CONTENT	2
SCULPTURE	3

The betting was as follows:—
3 to 1 Exhibitionist.
33 to 1 Sweet Content.
20 to 1 Sculpture.

Thirteen ran. Exhibitionist won by three lengths and a head separated second and third.

Lawson trained the winner.—Reuter.

WORLD LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMP

John Henry Lewis Knocks Out Bobolin

ST. LOUIS (Missouri), June 4.

John Henry Lewis (12|6) retained the World Light Heavyweight Championship by knocking out in the eighth round Bobolin (12|6 and three quarters) from whom he gained the title in October, 1935.—Reuter.

Sir C. V. Raman is expected to visit Trivandrum shortly, and it is likely that consultations may be held with him on questions relating to the proposed Travancore University.

Rioting In Syria & Sanjaks

General Strike Declared To Protest Against League's Decision

ANTIOCH, June 4.

As a protest against the League of Nations' decision with regard to the future administration of the Sanjaks of Antioch and Alexandretta, Arabs and Armenians in Syria, as well as in the Sanjaks have declared a general strike.

Troops were called out to restore order to-day when a riot involving Arabs and Turks broke out here.

Seven Arabs were wounded, one seriously. A strained situation prevails.—Reuter's Special.

New Director Of Army Audit

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 4.

It is likely Mr. Tennent I.C.S., Accountant General, Bombay will succeed Mr. K. R. S. Rao, as Director of Army Audit.

I also understand Mr. E. Corransmith, Joint Secretary, Reforms Office is proceeding on leave for four months and Mr. V. P. Menon Deputy Secretary will officiate for him.

SIR MAUNG BA DEAD

RANGOON, June 4.

Sir Maung Ba, lately Home Member of the Government of Burma, died at his residence in Maymyo at 3 p.m. to-day.—A.P.

MATRIC RESULTS

The First Ten

The following successful candidates have secured the first ten places according to the number of marks obtained by them:—

1. **No. 15955, A. B. Shah, marks 557, (Baroda).**
2. **No. 11764, P. N. Bhagvati, marks 540, (Bombay).**
3. **No. 12134, D. J. Nerurkar, marks 527, (Bombay).**
4. **No. 15170, V. D. Shah, marks 524, (Ahmedabad).**
5. **No. 13310, S. S. Apte, marks 522, (Poona).**
6. **No. 15297, P. H. Talati, marks 521, (Ahmedabad).**
7. **No. 11426, A. S. Prabhudesai, marks 518, (Bombay).**
8. **No. 14926, H. N. Patel, marks 513, (Ahmedabad).**
9. **No. 14709, B. S. Jani, marks 510, (Ahmedabad), and No. 11444, P. R. Pusalkar, marks 510, (Bombay).**
10. **No. 18246, S. B. Kulkarni, marks 507, (Kolhapur).**

Full List On Pages 11 To 15

BOMBAY AIRMEN AT BUSRAH

BASRAH, June 4.

The Bombay Club Flight arrived here at 13-45 G.M.T. to-day and are leaving at 01-30 hrs. to-morrow.

The leader states that their papers are in order and that there was no reason for the hold-up at Bushire.—Reuter.

London Conference Delegates' Plans

But Spectres Of Abyssinia And Manchuria Stare Them In Face

LONDON, June. 4.

The principal delegates to the Imperial Conference are understood to have reviewed the repercussions attending the League's apparent failure in respect of Manchuria and Abyssinia.

ATTENTION TO "SANCTIONS"!

It is stated that in any reform of the Covenant, considerable attention should be paid to Article Sixteen relating to Sanctions. There was general agreement that everything should be done from the Empire's standpoint to keep the League alive and also to remove the obstacles preventing certain nations entering or rejoining the League.

No definite conclusions were reached on the League reform, but the discussions may continue next week.

"Mandates" Not Touched

It is understood that the question of Mandates was not touched. The Conference has practically finished its general business and is holding its final session on June 15.—Reuter.

PLENARY SESSION ON JUNE 15

LONDON, June 4.

While the final plenary session of the Imperial Conference is definitely fixed for June 15 and at least two Dominion Prime Ministers are expected to leave for Home that week and others shortly afterwards, other ministers with their delegates are likely to remain in England for some time to continue bilateral conversations with regard to trade and other matters.

The various committees are expected to finish their work this week-end and the first of these reports should come before the Conference on Monday.

The Conference will probably devote the whole of next week to the consideration of Committee reports.—Reuter.

CITY RETURNS TO NORMAL

The riot situation in the city showed signs of definite improvement on Friday. Throughout the day and night except for a solitary incident of stabbing there was complete peace and harmony.

Deputy Commissioners Samson and Kamte were out from 9 p.m. supervising the rigorous enforcement of the Curfew Order in the sections to which the orders were applicable and fifty persons were arrested in the different sections for breach of the Curfew Order as well as for carrying lethal weapons.

There was an incident of particular interest at Bhuleshwar when a private taxi was hauled up by Deputy Commissioner Kamte. The driver was taken to the police station and examined. He was found to be in possession of a knife.

At Kamatipura 13th Lane at about 9-15 p.m. Jethalal Amersi was strolling up the road when a man stabbed him on the back and took to his heels. The injured man was picked up by the police and removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. A very minor incident also occurred at about this time in the same vicinity when goondas indulged in stone throwing.

The police patrols soon put an end to this trouble and restored complete order in this locality.

By 2 a.m. everything in the city was reported quiet.

STOP PRESS.

NEW MOSQUE FOR LONDON

LONDON, June 4.

Many nations and creeds were represented at the foundation stone laying of the new London Mosque situated in West Kensington which will be modelled on the Taj Mahal and will eventually cost a 100,000 sterling.

The site was purchased for £28,000 from the £60,000 donated by the Nizam of Hyderabad whose son, the Prince of Berar, laid the stone.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA RETALIATES AGAINST BURMA

CALCUTTA: June 4.

The University of Calcutta has been asked by the Syndicate to take what amount to retaliatory measures against the revised rules regarding admission of Bengali students to examinations in Burma to be enforced from 1938.

According to these rules, Bengalis residing in Burma will be required to offer Burmese of a prescribed standard in addition to Bengali at High School examinations and Burmese shall ordinarily be a compulsory subject for the Intermediate course at Rangoon University with the provision that students from countries outside Burma, or from parts of Burma where Burmese is not commonly spoken, may apply to the Senate for permission to take a special examination in English instead.

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University has passed a resolution providing that Burmese students in Bengal and students migrating from Burma must take Bengali, Urdu or Hindi as a compulsory subject in the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations, and, also, that candidates who have passed the Matriculation for Rangoon University or the High School examination in Burma shall not be permitted to appear in the Intermediate examination for Calcutta University unless they have passed a special test in English.

The Syndicate has informed the Director of Public Instruction in Burma that these new rules will remain in force as long as the restrictions in Burma are in force.—A. P.

Clear Case For Revision Of Duty On Newsprint

Rise In Prices Tells On Imports

Public Deprived Of Reading Matter, Sequel To Reduced Size Of Paper

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, June 4.

It is understood, the Government of India are still engaged in collecting statistics with a view to ascertain the exact position of newsprint imports.

There appears no doubt, prices have risen hundred per cent. during the last three months and as papers cannot delay booking forward orders for future shipments, they are faced with a serious position.

In the meantime, trade figures for April show, newsprint imports are falling in quantity. It was only 75,501 tons in April this year as against 89,691 tons in 1936, clearly showing that owing to the high prices, papers are obliged to restrict consumption.

It is well-known, many papers have been forced to cut down the number of pages in their daily issues and this has resulted in depriving the public of their usual quantity of reading matter. As further evidence of the present abnormal position it may be pointed out, receipts from Import duty have risen by nearly Rs. 50,000 in April alone this year as compared with 1935.

According to the budget estimates of 1937-38, only about 21 lakhs of rupees were expected from Revenue Duty on newsprint but April alone has brought Rs. 212.641. As this additional revenue is due to the sudden abnormal rise in prices of newsprint, there is a good case for asking the **Government of India to revise the** duty either by lowering an "ad valorem" rate or fixing the specific duty on the basis of the normal price.

INTERESTED PROPAGANDA

It is surprising that interested propaganda has been started from certain quarters against the claim of newspapers for reduction of duty. Their arguments are that, firstly, if relief is given to the newsprint other interests may come forward with similar representations for other articles; secondly the Reduction Duty may affect indigenous production, thirdly newspapers are now enjoying these revenues.

GOVT. MUST BE FOREWARNED

All these are so clearly opposed to the actual facts that it is necessary to forewarn the Government.

Firstly, newsprint is in a peculiar position owing to the sudden and unexpected rise in prices which even the Government did not anticipate. Secondly, as at present there is no indigenous production in newsprint, any reduction in duty will not affect the indigenous paper industry—neither will it affect any future attempt to start indigenous production of newsprint. Thirdly, no one acquainted with the business conditions of the Indian Press can, for a moment deny that owing to the increasing cost of production, most papers are finding it difficult to meet even their necessary expenses, let alone make profits.

The most important consideration is that the press is fulfilling a necessary and valuable national function and has a right to expect that it should not be penalised owing to the adventitious circumstances which have pushed up the prices of paper. It is hoped, newspaper proprietors will press the demand for a deputation to Government of India and place full facts before the authorities.

Rs. 50 Crore Loan For Rural Uplift

Chamanlal's Motion For Punjab Assembly

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA: June 4.

A resolution urging the Punjab Government to raise a loan of 50 crores to be utilised in carrying out an extensive programme of rural uplift has been given notice by Dewan Chamanlal, member of the Punjab Assembly.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word — Minimum Re. 1

BUY–EXCHANGE–SELL

IN MODERN TIMES of haste and hustle, when quick lunches are a necessity in a businessman's walk of life, Classified Advertisements in tabloid form have become absolutely essential for a reader of daily and weekly Newspapers

DUE CONSIDERATION having been paid to this vital question and after a mature study of the economic conditions of life in India, we decided to offer our readers a better Classification of the Adlets than hitherto provided for.

CAREFUL ATTENTION has been paid to the daily requirements of our people and all the Sectional Headings are now conveniently arranged in an easy tabulated form to ensure quick reference. The attractive Headlines will appear in Numerical Order

AN EDUCATION in itself is the outcome if Readers make it a habit of going through our Tabulated Adlet Columns regularly and carefully. Many money making as well as money saving offers are to be found in addition to the offers of Comfort and Pleasure of Modern Life

WE INVITE READERS as well as Advertisers to help us with suggestions for improving this Section. Constructive criticism will be appreciated by the Management. Attention will be paid to suggestions for additions or alterations of the Headings

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

FREE ADVERTISEMENTS of a few selected Applicants, who declare that they are Unemployed and Jobless, may be accepted by the Management till this offer is withdrawn provided the Applicants agree to the publication of their full name and address and to other rules.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

REPLIES TO THE ADLETS should be addressed legibly as under, "Box No (Se and so), The Adlet Department, The Bombay Chronicle, Aed House, Corner of Parsee Bazar Street and Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes Box Numbers should be written both in figures and in words

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint etc., will be accepted by the Management Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Anglo-Indian Capitalist Seeks Alliance with young educated girl. With business connections preferred. Apply Box 8438, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted as Teacher a Graduate, preferably a B. T., specialized in Gujarati and Sanskrit, strong in English. Law students not required. Apply, before 10th June, to Principal Sheth A. P. High School, Santacruz. (5578)

Wanted a Graduate expert in correspondence Typing and office routine. Salary Rs. 60 to 70 per month apply Box No. 8449 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Graduate Teacher for private tuition, expert in English having French as second language see personally with certificates Jagmohandas Lallubhai Mathuria, 55 Warden Road, Marble Fountain Beach Candy between 9-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. (8441).

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Graduate for Office work. No experience necessary. Gujarati preferred. Apply P. O. Box No. 511, Bombay. (5580)

Wanted Gujarati Marathi Under-Graduate Teachers. S.T.C. preferred. Apply personally to Principal Sheth Madhavdas Amersey High School, Andheri. (8458)

Wanted—All to Learn Complete Touch Typewriting on New Typewriters Rs. 7. Shorthand Speciality. Success guaranteed. Standard Typewriter Co., Opposite Navsari Building, Hornby Road. (8436)

Cent Percent Indian Life Office of standing and offering all that is best in Life Assurance, desires appointing Organisers according to its reorganisation scheme in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Maharashtra Hyderabad (Deccan) and Sind. Only those having extra ordinary influence locally, should apply immediately telling all about them in detail. Best prospects for successful parties. Apply to Box No. 5572 "Bombay Chronicle.", Bombay.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Learn Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping in one month only. Join:—Shri Radhamukund Institute, between Majestic and Central Cinemas. (8485)

Wanted—Manager for some branches to be opened in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 100 p.m. to start. Reply to: Eastern National Bank, Ltd., (B), Post Box No. 10009 Calcutta. (5283).

Golden Opportunity for the educated unemployed to represent a leading purely National Indian Life Office. Liberal terms of commission recently revised. Apply personally or write to: The Tropical Insurance Co., Kermani Building, Hornby Road, Fort. (5581)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Ravjibhai Vaghjibhai, Room No. 3 Kailas Hindeo Lodge, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon, Bombay. Now Unemployed wishes to serve at a Bone Mill. Known the work well. (51-46)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

With the addition of so many more Matriculated youngsters in various Communities the question of Unemployment will become more and more serious. As it is the different branches of Occupation were overcrowded and hundred of thousands of people are waiting to get jobs—ANY JOB—even on the bare remuneration of a living wage. We are getting countless applications for this particular Adlet Heading to get a chance of having a FREE Adlet for Employment. We are accommodating as many Adlets Free of any charge for these unfortunate people as we possibly can. We earnestly request all applicants to be patient as we find it impossible to satisfy all at any one time. Please note that we will not accept FREE Adlets under this heading under a Box Number. The FREE Adletisers must be prepared to allow us placing their requirements before the Readers with full name and complete address for immediate results. (106)

Govindbhai Kalyanji, Daruwalla Wadi, Lamington Road, Bombay 7, Now Unemployed is willing to get even an apprenticeship. (49-24)

Jamiatram Ghelabhai Pandya, Fort, Vyara, T. V. Railway, Now Unemployed is willing to serve in a firm out of Bombay. Can read and write in Gujrati, Hindi and English and talk in Burmese. Has worked for a long time in Burma. (50-35)

A. R. Mulla, C|o Royal Hosiery Mart, Near Jumma Musjid, Bombay No. 2, Now Unemployed wishes to get a post as Accountant or Indian Nama. Willing to accept any reasonable salary. (52-32)

Munshi Mohamed N. Malik, 9, Mughlani Chawl, Opposite Arab Musjid, Byculla, Bombay, Now Unemployed wants employment as a Teacher or as an Assistant in a Commercial Firm. (53-29).

A. S. Calcuttawalla, 14, Cadell Road, Mahim, Bombay, Now Unemployed, knows Gujrati is willing to take up a job of Bill Collecting, Typing or Filing work. (54-7)

E. S. Subramanyam, Krishna Building No. 1, 5, Gokhale Society Lane, Parel, Bombay, Now Unemployed is willing to do any kind of work. Knows typing and Office Routine. (55-44)

G. Maganlal, Filter House, Freelandgunj, Panchmahal, Now Unemployed, is willing to take up a job of Blockmaking, Stereo Preparing etc. Has good certificates for his work. (56-29)

P. S. Petkar, C|o Singer Co., Agra Road, Dhulia, Now Unemployed, is willing to get a job of Typist at moderate salary. (57-35)

N. K. Chari, 6, Jethi & Jamnabai Bhuvan, Matunga, G.I.P., Now Unemployed, wishes to get a Job as a Supervisor of Road Construction, Building Work etc. Fair Salary. (58-8)

62. TO BE LET

To Be Let—Excellent Opportunity for Cinema owners, Malabar Hill Four storied, newly painted modern Building, commanding excellent view of Bombay, open to sea: 2 Blocks of 5 Rooms on each floors. Spacious open Terrace. Servants quarters and garages. Please apply Star House Agency Sir P. Mehta Road 'Phone 23248. (8434)

Parsee Colony Dadar, Self-contained blocks of spacious 2 rooms, separate bath and, lavatory with El. and fan fittings. Rents 29, 30, 31. For Hindus only Box 8457, "Bombay Chronicle."

To Be Let—Airy Blocks and Rooms with good accommodation of light and water at Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street Tardeo and Tejpal Building at Tribhowan Road (Lamington Road) see the Manager at the building 8 to 10 a.m. (8492)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—From 1st July, two large most uptodate Flats, suitable for Offices at Cambata Building, Queen's Road, Back Bay Reclamation. Excellent situaton. Apply Manager at the premises. (8462)

70. BUNGALOWS TO LET

To Be Let—A bungalow with two storeys near Walkeshwar bus Terminus on a public road with garage, servants' quarters, cattle shed and big compound, known as Dharampur house. See personally Jagmohandas Lallubhai Mathuria. Jadavji Mansion, Phophulwadi, Bhuleshwar, between 3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. Tele. No. 20352. (8442).

74. TO LET (UPCOUNTRY)

Poona Season: Bungalows To Let and for Sale. Apply: Jaffer Jussuff, East Street, Poona. Telephone 687. (8391)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association: Imparts sound instruction in the homoeopathic system of healing in particular and in the auxiliary branches of medical science in general. Full course consists of 4 years. New term begins on 10th June. Applications for admission from matriculates will be entertained. For full particulars apply to the Registrar, Chowna House, Sleater Road, Bombay 7. (8433)

145. SCHOOLS (LOCAL)

Cambridge School Certificate and Higher Certificate serve as excellent qualifications for Matriculation students and undergraduates respectively. Apply for prospectus stating requirements S. P. Desai, Msc., (London), Principal, Bombay Tutorial College, Kavarana Building, Dhobitalao. (8490)

147. SCHOOLS (UPCOUNTRY)

Wanted—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U. P. Government. Applications for July session 1937 are being considered now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (5440)

Public School Education has proved the best in the world. It is what we give at this School. Term reopens June 10th. Information from, The Principal, Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona, 5. (5257)

148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings, and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (8363)

153. CLASSES

Admissions are now open for Cambridge December examination, the only examination open for old course students. Classes regularly started from 1st May. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (5465)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Do you want to Learn Shorthand, Typewriting or Accountancy: Please inquire at Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Success Guaranteed. Fees Moderate. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8465)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Best opportunity. The City Homoeopathic Medical College (Regd.) opp B.B. Station Dadar imparts best training in Homoeopathic medical science. Qualified staff Moderate fees. Apply for Prospectus. (8493)

221. BIRTH CONTROL PATENTS

Varginade—Birth Control Soluble Tablets of international reputation. Based on Dr. Marie Stopes's Experiments. Rs. 1|14 per box. Oriental Wholesale Drug Import Co., Bombay 2. P. Box 2036, Bombay. (8460)

247. ADVERTISING AGENTS

Advertising and Publicity Agents immediately required throughout India for a very large publicity Campaign of nearly two lacs per year. Apply with details regarding Firm's connections, terms. Apply Box No. 8480, "Bombay Chronile."

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Machinery New and Secondhand, sold, purchased, exchanged. Prices moderate; Honest, expert advice given; Valuation made, 20 years experience, Dinshaw, 47 Apollo Street, Bombay. (8415)

Crude Oil Engine 22 H.P. 2 Rice Hullers, 2 Flour Mills, complete Rice & Flour Mill with shaftings, Water Tanks, Pedastels, etc, in running order Rs. 1,000. N. C. Talati, Vara Colony, Nasik (8471)

270. PALMISTS

Use Bhavishyodaya Charm Rs. 5 and be happy. Ask unsolved question with Re. 1, Race Tips, Cotton, Silver, Shares' Expert, Ishwarprasad Joshi Astrologer Palmist, 88, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay, 'Prosperity' book FREE. (8489)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents Salary Rs. 100 plus 50 travelling allowances to push sales of Hosiery and other useful articles of Ludhiana. Apply for terms Seth S. R. Sham Lal & Co. (Regd.) Ludhiana. (5584)

346. INVESTMENTS

Unique opportunity for investment. Business on cash basis. Absolute safety. Good return. Minimum amount Rs. 5,000. More as needed. Write Box 8466 "Bombay Chronicle."

415. SILK MERCER

Lovely Silk, Cream white, very decent and durable. No cotton thread. 9 yds. x 54" for 6 shirts at Rs. 6 Post free. Money back if unapproved. Girson Knitting Works, Ludhiana, 5. (8487)

534. CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

For Water-Melon Drink. Tea, Coffee, Cakes, Biscuits, Ice Cream and good Food visit Cafe Health, Ash Lane, Fort. It is a popular Restaurant for Vegetarians and non-Vegetarians. (8484)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE
BOMBAY 8.

(RECOGNISED BY FOREIGN UNIVERSITY DENTAL COLLEGES).
Fifth Annual Session Opens on MONDAY, June 21st, 1937.
FOUR YEARS' COURSE LEADING UP to the L.D.Sc. (Bombay) Diploma. Entrance Requirements:—Matriculation of any Indian University.

For prospectus and Registration apply to: V. M. DESAI, the Dean, NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE, Lamington Road, Bombay, 8. 5484

NOTICE.

There will be a few vacancies (for Students) at the Bai KABIBAI BOARDING AT NASIK from the beginning of the next College term in June. Free Boarding and Lodging will be provided to deserving and poor Hindu Students. Preference will be given to Gujaratis. Apply before the 10th instant stating the results of the last examination with the number of marks obtained in each subject to the Trustees. Bai Kabibai Trust, 26, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay. 5570.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 276 OF 1937.

Re: Messrs INVESTORS' ADVISORY BUREAU, a Firm till lately carrying on business as Investment Consultants, Share, Stock, & Finance Brokers at Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road; ..... Debtors.

Ex parte: MAJOR GENERAL MAHABIR SHUM SHER JUNG BAHADUR RANA son of General Prakash Shum Sher Jung Bahadur Rana; ..... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 4th day of June, 1937 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1937.
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
5564.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
(Attached to Fergusson College, Poona.)

This Institute will open on 5th July next and students will be admitted for a two-years' Diploma course in Paints, Pigments and Varnishes. Admission is restricted to those students who appear at and pass the admission examination to be held by the Institute in English, Mathematics and Physics and Chemistry, the standard aimed at being roughly equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Applications giving full name, age, caste and sub-caste, details of school education, and name and address of the guardian should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 20th June 1937. The Admission Examination will be held on the 25th June, the detailed programme of which will be put up on the Notice Board. The fees charged will be Rs. 30 per term.

The Head of the Institute is Prof. R. P. Sabnis, B. Sc. (Bombay), A. M. (Columbia).

Two Limaye Loan Scholarships (open to poor Chitpavan Brahmin students) out of the Endowment of the late Mr. Krishnaji Mahadeo Limaye of Amraoti, and one free studentship every year (open to Cutchi Lohana students) are available for award to deserving students. Three Cutchi Lohana students will be given preference with regard to admission every year, under the terms of the Liladhar Topan and Nagji Vishram donation.

P. M. LIMAYE,
Secretary,
Deccan Education Society, Poona.
D. E. Society's Office,
Fergusson College Buildings,
Poona 4.
1st June 1937.
5562.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Summary Suit No. 334 of 1937.

MESSRS SHA ASHUJI NAVAJI & Co. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
ABDEALI SHAIKHALI ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated 20th May 1937, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the defendant in the following properties:—

FIRSTLY:—Piece of Government leasehold land with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Sukhlaji Street, Bombay, admeasuring 242 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Land Revenue New No. 16938, 16939 and 16940, Collector rent roll No. 8099, New Survey Nos. 9-10 and 11/5745 and Cadastral Survey No. 7 of Byculla Division and E Ward Nos. 833 and 834 and New Street No. 143 C.

SECONDLY:—Piece of land of newly assessed tenure with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamathipura 11th Street, Bombay, admeasuring 165 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Land Revenue New No. 16111 Collector rent Roll No. 9037, New Survey No. 6851 and Cadastral Survey No. 172 of Byculla Division and E Ward No. 1960 New Street Nos. 73 and 79.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 3rd day of July, 1937, lodge in my office affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1937.
(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
5563.

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Public Notices.

THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

APPLICATIONS FOR SECRETARY'S POST.

With reference to the advertisement which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 24th April and 1st May, 1937, further applications are invited for the post of the Secretary of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., raising the age limit from 40 to 45 years. Applications from persons above 45 years of age will not be entertained. Persons who have already applied need not apply again. The applications together with testimonials, if any, should be sent to reach the Secretary Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. Luz, Mylapore, Madras, on or before the 19th June, 1937.

Applicants should be graduates in Law, or Commerce, or Accountancy (Indian or equivalent foreign degree) with previous experience of administrative and business management in a recognised co-operative institution or a joint stock bank or other commercial concern, of standing. The applicants should specify the nature of the appointment held in such institutions or concerns, remuneration received and other particulars as well as other special qualifications, if any, of the applicant. Persons satisfying the conditions mentioned above and possessing knowledge of money market and investments and knowledge of Tamil and Telugu will be given preference. Pay Rs. 650—25—1,000 per month with provident fund provision. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 should be furnished.

The candidate selected may be required to join duty on 1st July, 1937, or on such other later date as may be fixed and may, if found necessary, be required to serve on probation for six months before confirmation.

5576.

THE EMPIRE

Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THAT NIGHT IN PARIS
...They didn't want to make history—they just wanted to make love!
WALTER WANGER presents
CHARLES BOYER • JEAN ARTHUR
HISTORY IS MADE AT NIGHT
with LEO CARRILLO • Colin Clive
Directed by Frank Borzage
Released thru United Artists

Also showing Mickey Mouse in "MOOSE HUNTERS"

NEXT SATURDAY
ROBT. FLANERTY'S

"ELEPHANT BOY"

Plans Open. Phone 20286.

11TH GLORIOUS WEEK
The BEST ATTRACTION in the City

New Theatres Ltd. (Calcutta)'s Greatest Hit

The PRESIDENT

Starring:—
SAIGAL
Now Drawing Crowded Houses at
THE KRISHNA
TALKIES; : DUBASH THEATRE
Time: Daily 5 and 7-30
Sat., Sun. and Holidays Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

ALPHONSO MANGOES
IN ENGLAND

Sold at Re. 1/5/- each

Mr. Ganpat Abaji Bodke, the well known fruit merchant of Crawford Market dispatched consignments of Bombay Alphonso on "s. s. Ranchi" & "s. s. Strathmore" in April last on the occasion of King's Coronation Ceremony and also sent his own son Mr. Shankerrao Bodke to open a stall in London for Bombay Mangoes. The consignment reached in good condition.

This well known fruit of India brought a very good price in London Market i.e. Rs. 1/5/- for big size and Rs. 1/2/- for small ones.

This fruit has created demand and as a result a further consignments of 2 tons of Bombay Alphonsoes has been shipped by Mr. Bodke from selected mangoes from his own plantations at Thana.

MINERVA
Talkies: Lamington Road
present
another "New Theatres" Jewel Production
DAKU MANSUR
Starring:
PRITHVIRAJ, UMA SHASHI, SAIGAL, PAHARI SANYAL
Make a note of the change in the timings owing to Curfew Order:
Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m.
on Sat., Sun. and holidays

YET ONE MORE WEEK
To See Bombay Talkies' Pride Production
ACHHUT KANYA
Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
Huge rush of spectators has made it necessary to extend the run to another week

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
2 Shows only: 3-30 and 6 p.m.
Matinee on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday at 10 a.m.
ZENANA SHOW, THURSDAY 10 a.m.

COMING SOON
Bombay Talkies' Greatest Picture
SAVITRI
Starring DEVIKA RANI
AT
ROXY TALKIES

4TH POWERFUL WEEK!!!!
PATH OF TRUE LOVE—
—DOES NEVER RUN SMOOTH!
And such was the Path of CHAMPA, a Charming Village Girl.
She was DARING,
She was DAZZLING
but
She was INNOCENT
still
Cruel Fate Caught Her in a DEATH-TRAP.
SANGEET MOVIETONE'S SOCIO-MUSICAL SMASH-HIT.
A Picture you will remember long afterwards.
Gripping story.
Exciting sequences.
Blending Dances
and
Every song-hit a trump card.
Forget not to SEE this unforgettable Film.
BEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON!
JOURNEY'S END
or JEEWAN SWAPNA
Starring:—
Miss MEHTAB, A. HUSSAIN, MARUTIRAO, SHANTI DEVI.
Miss MEHTAB sings and will surely make you sing.
She Dances and will make you Dance.
She weeps and will undoubtedly make you Weep.
DO SEE IT!
AT THE
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30. On Sat., Sun. & Holidays Matinee at 2 p.m.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Running this week
UNIVERSAL'S most amazing horror picture
The RAVEN
Starring
BORIS KARLOFF & BELA LUGOSI
Come and see at
THE GLOBE
Talkies Sandhurst Road
Time: Daily 5 and 7
Sat: Sun & Holidays at 3 P.M.

Watch for
the stupendous sensation of the screen
IMPERIAL'S
"Flying Ranee"
Starring:
HUSNA BANU

2nd WEEK
DARYANI PRODUCTIONS' LATEST
Insaf
Starring:—
LEELA CHITNIS
Supported By
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DAILY 2 SHOWS:
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West-End
TALKIES.
For Bookings: GVALANI BROS., Parekh St., BOMBAY 4.

COMING SHORTLY
IMPERIAL'S
"DHANWAN"
or
"MAZDUR-KI-BETI"
A vivid picture of the city life.
RATANBAI
Gives a splendid performance of Oriental dances
at
THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
New Queen's Road, Bombay.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Three persons were arrested and alleged sutta slips and cash of Rs. 83 were seized by the police, following a gaming raid in a room at 1st Carpenter Street, Bombay, last night.

Names of the accused are: Mikhraj Udarau, Haridas Shamji and Rajacharan Gajadarprasad. All the accused were placed before Girgaum Police Court Magistrate and released on bail to-day.

Abdul Khalil Mohamadsafi was arrested at 5 p. m. yesterday on a charge of theft of iron ramps. He was placed before Mr. R. Mathalone, who, remanded him in custody till June 14 at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day.

Two iron ramps valued at Rs. 75 were, it is stated, found missing from the compound of Bombay Port Trust liquid fuel station. On investigation, they were recovered from the shop of a scrap iron dealer at Reay Road. Abdul Khalil, it is stated, was arrested on being pointed out by the scrap iron dealer as the man who had sold him those ramps.

It is also stated that the suspect along with a porter of the Port Trust had removed those ramps from the compound.

The Nagpada Police rounded up last night thirteen persons, suspected to be desperadoes, under the provisions of the Bombay City Police Act.

In their remand application the Police stated that the suspects were of a desperate nature and in view of the present disturbed condition in the City they were arrested to check their activities.

Pending inquiries regarding their antecedents, the suspects were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 100 (25 cash) each till June 18 at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day.

The City Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning, voluntarily administered at an inquest on Karsandas Keshavji (22), residing at New Hanuman Lane in Hirji Topan Building.

A brother of the deceased stated that he had no occupation. On Wednesday the deceased went home at 9 p.m. in a drunken condition. He retired to bed and at about midnight he began to breathe heavily. He was unconscious.

Witness informed the police and took him to the G. T. Hospital where he died yesterday morning.

The body of an unidentified Hindu male was found on the public golf ground near Hornby Vellard yesterday at about 1 p.m.

It was lying with face to the ground. The body was well dressed. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was in a very highly decomposed condition. A note book was found in which was the name, Pandit Shital Prasad Pande of Parel village. Enquiries to trace the man bore no fruit.

The jury held that the cause of death could not be ascertained at the inquest.

A verdict of death due to arsenic poisoning, voluntarily administered, was returned at the inquest held on Mohommed Ismail (20), a craneman in the docks, who was residing in Siddi Mohalla at Tandale Street.

It was stated that on the 7th May last the deceased wanted to have his bath in the bath-room of Ameenabai's. As she was about to go out, she gave him the keys of their room and went away. When she returned home at night she found her front door fastened from within. There was no response to her knocks. She went into the room by a side door and found the deceased lying unconscious on the floor. He appeared to have vomitted at two places in the room.

He was removed from the room to the hospital, but he died on the way.

When the further hearing of the Overseas Transport Co. case was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday afternoon, Mr. A. S. R. Chari made an application to the Court that Mr. C. N. Kanuga, the Public Prosecutor should withdraw his appearance during the examination of the witness Mr. R. M. Nanavati.

He contended that six years ago Mr. Kanuga had represented accused in a case and had taken instructions in respect of certain documents, on which the defence relied in this case. There was reasonable apprehension in the mind of his client, therefore, that his defence would be prejudiced if Mr. Kanuga appeared for the prosecution.

Kanuga Willing to Withdraw

Mr. Kanuga appreciated the fairness with which Mr. Chari had placed his client's position before the Court and said that he would apply to the Public Prosecutor to relieve him of the brief. He was prepared to abide by the directions of the Court.

The Magistrate also paid a compliment to Mr. Chari and said that he had mastered the facts of his case with a thoroughness which had won the admiration of the Court.

The case was adjourned at this stage to June 14.

The case filed by Babulal Ganpat Punjabi Sodawalla against (1) Bhogilal Lakda, (2) Mansingh Rafa, (3) Natvar and (4) Narayan Sutar charging the accused with insult, assault and criminal intimidation and voluntarily causing hurt, was marked compounded by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Thursday.

The accused tendered an expression of regret for the incident and they gave an undertaking not to molest the complainant in future. The accused made a voluntary contribution of Rs. 5 in charity. It is understood also that the complainant received substantial compensation.

This case caused quite a sensation in Sattoria circles, as the complainant, who is an informant, was the victim of a brutal and cowardly assault at the hands of the accused who, it is alleged, are notorious agents of Sattorias.

Seen Accepting Bets

The complainant alleged that Natvar was the servant of Bhogilal Lakda and he was seen accepting bets on American cotton figures. A constable No. 86/B was informed by complainant of the activities of the accused.

The accused came to be aware of the complaint to the Constable and on February 5 the complainant was assaulted by the accused. Severe injuries on the face and body of the complainant were attended to at the Hospital and the Princess Street Police, to whom a complaint was made, directed the complainant to file a case before a Magistrate.

Case Compounded

Mr. Ardeshir Birdie, appearing on behalf of the complainant, told the Court on Thursday, that his client had instructed him to state that he did not want to go on with the case as a compromise had been arrived at among themselves.

The Magistrate, thereupon, marked the case as compounded.

RADIO MESSAGE FLASHED TO ARREST CROOKS

Police Lock Up Offices After Severe Search

BOMBAY, Friday.

Almost immediately after the publication of the news of the sensational fraud perpetuated on the Stock Exchange by the Investors Advisory Bureau, the Crime Department of the Bombay Police sealed the offices of the company in the Bombay Mutual Building.

It is also understood that a radio message was flashed to the ship and the authorities at Port Said to detain the fugitive pending the arrival of warrants for their arrest.

This morning Inspector Dere, Inspector Cooper and Sergeant Gibbs of the General Branch made an niventory of the articles found in the office in the presence of a panch and also some members of the staff.

The news of the sudden disappearance of the joint managers Davidson and Gerald Michell came as a bolt from the blues to the staff who, before they could recover from the shock, were visited by an officer of the Bombay C.I.D. who sealed the offices, pending the re-entry of the Police this morning.

It is now reliably understood that several important brokers and a Bank have been trapped in the swindle and that, they stand to lose a large sum of money.

The Mutual Development Company, an offshoot of the Investors' Advisory Bureau, has probably had no time to develop, as beyond the certificate of registration there does not appear to be any development pudging from a cursory glance of the office.

Ghatkopar Strikers Victorious

Wage Cut To Be Restored: Two Months Struggle Ends

The three hundred workers of Hattersby Mills at Ghatkopar, who had been on strike for the last two months, have emerged victorious out of their struggle.

The strikers' demand for the restoration of the 5 per cent. wage-cut has been accepted by the owners and other grievances redressed.

The FLYING RANEE

TICKETS at CHEAPER RATES FOR LADY PASSENGERS

Every Week End

WHAT!
CAN YOU BELIEVE IT!

LEAVE BOMBAY at 7 A.M. & have Breakfast at Bhavnagar at 8-35 A.M.

Rs. 30/- at a Cost of 2nd Class Railway Fare besides avoiding all the Discomforts in Railway Travel.

OUR THIRD FLIGHT ON MONDAY THE 7th JUNE

Book Early

Services on Mondays and Thursdays

BOMBAY to RAJKOT, JAMNAGAR & PORBANDAR Rs. 40

Tickets and full particulars could be had from

AIR SERVICES of INDIA LTD.

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Telegrams:—"AIRTAXIES." Telephone: 27547.

From:—
1. JAGMOHANDAS G.PAREKH, Esqr., Ishwar Bhuvan, Plot, Bhavnagar.
2. M. U. PAREKH, Esqr., Jamnagar, or CHOTALAL PREMJI & CO., Jamnagar.
3. Y. R. DURGWADKAR, Esqr., C|o Dilavar Sports Depot, Civil Station, Rajkot.
4. Messrs. M. N. BHAGDEV & CO., Natver Palace Theatre, Porbandar.

JEWISH CONGRESS PROTESTS

Against Palestine Immigration Schedule

VIENNA, (By Mail.)

The last session of the Administrative Committee of the world Jewish Congress which has been meeting here dealt mainly with the position of the Jewish masses in Poland, Roumania and other European countries, states the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The delegates spoke of increasing anti-Jewish agitation in the Eastern and Central European countries which was supported by the anti-Jewish economic policy of different Governments and which gave rise to anti-Jewish excesses, particularly in Poland.

The Administrative Committee adopted resolutions stating:—

(1) "The Administrative Committee of the world Jewish Congress authorises the Executive to continue with greater energy its efforts to organise the jewry of the world on a democratic basis in different countries, and welcomes the decision adopted in Poland to convoke a democratically elected Jewish Congress in Poland.

(2) The Administrative Committee of the world Jewish Congress deems it its duty to express its feeling of deep disappointment, shared by all the sections of the Jewish people, with regard to the inexplicably small number of immigration certificates which the British administration has granted for Palestine.

The Administrative Committee voices its protest against this policy of the Palestine Government, which cannot be excused on any grounds."—Reuter.

26th GLORIOUS WEEK of TUKARAM

PRABHAT'S Greatest Devotional which is attracting crowded houses inspite of the uneasy atmosphere owing to the communal disturbances.... at

CENTRAL

Talkies: Girgaum Naka
Change in timings: 5 & 7-15 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat. Sun. and holidays.
Special Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays for Ladies and Children

Under the Patronage of HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE—BOMBAY

SATURDAY, the 5th JUNE AT 3 P. M.

DROUPADI

SUNDAY, the 6th JUNE AT 3 P. M.

EKACH PYALA

WEDNESDAY, the 9th JUNE AT 3 P. M. SPECIALLY for HOLIDAY

KANHOPATRA

The Feast of Art & Music!

It's

Pratibha

Directed by: Baburao Painter.

and *Starring:* Durga Khote, Hirabai Barodekar, Keshavrao Datey, Nanasaheb Phatak, V. Aundhkar, Master Sham and others.

Shalini Cinetone's Spectacular Musical in

2nd WEEK At

MAJESTIC

Daily at 5-15, 7-30 p. m.
Matinee on Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 3 p. m.

Harwood League

Narrow Victory For Bombay City

R. A. Colaba Beaten 2–1

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Royal Artillery, Colaba, suffered defeat at the hands of the Bombay City, in the first division, of the Harwood Football League, though by a narrow margin of 2 goals to 1, at the Cooperage this evening.

The winners played a definitely superior game in the first half as a result of which they crossed over with a lead of 2 goals. The Artillery men gained their lost ground in the second half and though they made desperate efforts to draw level after they had reduced the lead soon after resumption, they did not succeed. They came very near scoring on several occasion but Cohen, in the City goal, kept them off the mark.

THE GAME

R. A. Colaba were the first to test the City defence, their forwards exerting pressure immediately after the kick-off. Perry, their Left-wing, had a good try when the City goalkeeper saved with difficulty.

It was now for the Bombay City to retaliate, so much so, that in the 15th minute from the start, they drew first blood through Shipton, their outside-right, after Schapers, their centre forwards, who was in a good scoring position, had missed.

Shortly afterwards the City should have doubled the score when unluckily Wirth's hard shot struck the woodwork and the ball returned to play.

The Bombay City, who were now dominating the exchanges, doubled their score, ten minutes later, when following a combined movement, Schapers, their centre-forward, converted a well-timed pass by Wirth, their Inside-left and they crossed over with a lead of 2 goals.

The Artillerymen resumed strongly and six minutes after the change of ends they reduced the lead. Cohen, the City custodian, rushed out of the goal to meet Galliers, the opposing Inside-right who was in possession of the ball. Gallier's slow high kick glided into the goal off Leonard's head. Following this the winners got a bit slackened and the Artillerymen took advantage of this and continued pressing them for a considerable time, during which they had a couple of good attempts and should have drawn level but for Cohen, in the City goal, who was instrumental in bringing off several brilliant saves.

Five minutes before the call of time, the Artillerymen, who went all out for the equaliser, had nearly got it when their Inside-left, Wilson, after beating the goalkeeper, who had left his charge, kicked slowly into the goal but to his surprise, the opposing Left-back, Leonard, had covered the goalkeeper, to rob them of a certain goal and the Bombay City retired winners by 2 goals to 1.

THE RESULT

BOMBAY CITY . . . . . 2 goals
R. A. COLABA . . . . . 1 goal.

THE TEAMS

BOMBAY CITY: Cohen; Almeida and Leonard; Maartinsz, Pope and D'Cunha; Shipton, Proudfoot, Schapers, Wirth and Wilkins.

R. A. COLABA: Smith; Brack and Wilkis; Turner, McDermott and Colliers; Lord, Galliers, Collett, Wilson and Perry.

REFEREE: Mr. Bradley.

To-day's Game

Third Field Brigade R. A. vs. Bombay United.

Kick-off 6 p.m.

AUSPICIOUS START IN BOMBAY SOCCER

W. I. F. A. Notes

Bombay soccer can be said to have made a most auspicious start this season. For although there have so far been only one week's matches to judge by, it is clear that there is to be a stern battle for the leadership of the Harwood Leagues in both divisions. It is, of course, dangerous to attempt to forecast at this very early stage, but the opening chapter has certainly revealed several teams that will produce some fine football during the season.

In the first division last year's runners-up, the 3rd Field Brigade from Kirkee, promise well, although they only managed to share the points with the Gymkhana on Thursday evening after leading by the useful margin of two goals to nil at half-time. This proved to be one of the hardest fought games seen on the Cooperage for some time, and although the Gymkhana fully deserved their share of the spoils, it would seem that the Gunners from Kirkee have a lot up their sleeve.

NEW DEBUT

The debut of the new Indian team, Bombay United, caused no small stir, and although they were just beaten on the post, they most certainly did not disgrace themselves. It must be remembered that they are still only a conglomeration of individual players, all showing great promise; so when they become united in play as well as in name, they will undoubtedly spring a few surprises on some of our civilian teams, not to forget the military lads.

The bombshell thrown into Bombay City's camp by the scheme to remove three of their best players from the forward line in order that they might play for their employers in the second division might well upset many calculations This game of demanding transfers after the season has begun could produce chaos if, carried out on any extensive scale, and there seems a likelihood that this particular case might mean that Bombay will adopt in future the plan in force in other centres, namely, that all transfers must be completed by the opening day of the season, and that no transfers will be granted thereafter except under exceptional and unavoidable circumstances. However, there are indications that Bombay City will not be downhearted, in spite of this disappointment, and that they will try out several new men who might yet make an equally good forward line.

In the second division Texaco appear to be the strongest team, although the G.I.P. have great hopes and determination. It is far too early to attempt any clear-cut appraisal of the respective teams but the opening of the season has certainly shown that there is some keen soccer to be seen on the northern end of the island. And who knows what will happen after the rains come?

CHARITY MATCH

It is announced for public information that the total proceeds of the Charity match played on May 27th, which was attended by H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne, amounted to Rs. 2,208, which means that cheques for Rs. 1,104 each have already been sent to the European Relief Association and the Naigaum Social Service Centre. This makes a total of well over Rs. 50,000 collected by the W.I.F.A. during the past few years for charity.

ROVERS CUP

There appears now to be every certainty of both the Mahomedan Sporting and the Delhi Young Men's teams coming to Bombay for the Rovers Cup in August, whilst negotiations are still in progress with several other well-known teams in different parts of India. Mahomedan Sporting now head the League in Calcutta, so have not lost their cunning.

LOVE-DRAMA SEQUEL

Attempt At Triple Murder In Court Premises

PESHAWAR: June 4.

On the background of a love-drama three murders were attempted this morning by a disappointed husband in the District Court's precincts. It is alleged that the young wife of a Muslim eloped with her paramour. Her husband brought a complaint against the paramour for enticement and adultery before the First Class Magistrate.

HUSBAND'S REVENGE.

Immediately after attending the Court to-day when the girl was following the paramour, the disappointed husband quietly followed them, whipped out a loaded revolver and fired at them wounding both. He then fired another shot at the girl's mother but missed. He tried to run away brandishing the revolver but ultimately surrendered to a person carrying a gun, who happened to pass by the spot. The occurrence was witnessed by a crowd.

The injured were sent to hospital and the assailant was arrested.—A. P.

Aviation In Nizam's State

Scheme To Link Districts With Capital

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 4.

First steps in the proposal for linking up the districts with the capital of the State by air and thus enabling a regular passenger and goods traffic, are expected to be taken at an early date, according to information available here.

It is understood the purchase of several 'planes in England suited for the purpose is being considered, while simultaneously work is being started for laying out adequate landing grounds in the towns selected which are Raichur, Gulbarga, Bidar, Arangal, and Aurangabad in addition to Ellora and Ajanta. The extension to the last two places will be mainly for the sake of tourists.

It is believed that a daily air service between Aurangabad and Hyderabad will be instituted to start with, while the service to Gulbarga, Bidar, Warangal and Raichur will be weekly at first. The service will be later extended to all district headquarters.

Major Slaughter, agent of the Nizam's Railway who is at present in England, it is understood, will return at the end of June (which is earlier than was anticipated) with a view to start the air service as early as possible.—A. P.

Bihar Minister

Unable To Attend

RANCHI: June 4.

The "Associated Press" understands that Nawab Abdul Wahabi Khan, Finance Minister of Bihar, will be unable to attend the forthcoming Finance Ministers' Conference in Bombay.

Mr. H. C. Prior, I.C.S., Finance Secretary, is leaving for Bombay to represent Bihar at the Conference.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. 'Victorian Melodies' A musical sequence, produced and conducted by Mark H. Lubbock. With the BBC Revue Chorus and the BBC Theatre Orchestra (leader, Montague Brearley). 8-40 p.m. 'Responsibilities of Empire'—7 A talk by the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P. 8-55 p.m. The Vario Trio. L'heure bleue (Spolianski). Daybreak (Reginald King). La Gitana (Kreisler). In a Fairy Glen (Hermann Lohr). Hindle Wakes (Morressy). Russian Cradle Song (Krein). Ballet Music (Lakme) (Delibes). Pensee Joyeuse (Trivadar Nachez). 9-30 p.m. Dance Music. 9-40 p.m. The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal 10 p.m. Dance Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kcs.

8-30 a.m. A Clarionet Recital. (With Tambora and Tabla). 8-40 a.m. Talk (Gujerati). "Delving into the Past". The Pageant of Gujerat under the Mughals. by M. C. Munshi. 8-55 a.m. A Marwadi Nautch Gat. On Bul-bul Tarang. 9-0 a.m. "Devotion" (Recorded—H.M.V.) 9-15 a.m. Mirth and Music (Gujerati Selections.) (Recorded—Odeon). 9-20 a.m. Close down. 12-0 noon A Selection of Indian Music. (Recorded—Columbia). 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates and Announcements. A Popular Concert. Leo Goutkin and His Russian Trio. 2-0 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. "Jamanake-Tire". The VUB Indian Orchestra. 5-40 p.m. Light Songs. Maltiben Mehta. 6-0 p.m. The News in Marathi. 6-5 p.m. Songs. Basheer Qawwal. 6-30 p.m. To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. 7-30 p.m Light Classical Music. Prof. Laxmansingh of Manknagar. 8-30 p.m Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. Talk (English): "The Week in Sport" by Raddy. 9-15 p.m. The News 9-30 p.m. New Comers' Night Mona Windsor Soprano, Winfred May Mezzo-Soprano. Alexander Siquera Piano, Victor Siquera Guitar. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kcs.

7-0 a.m. AIR Orchestra Bibhas. 7-10 a.m. Saraswati Bai. 7-40 a.m. Dance Melody. On Sarangi, Violin and Tabla. 7-50 a.m. B. S. Rawat Bhajan. 8-10 a.m. Rashid Ahmed Ajmeri. 8-40 a.m. 1st News (Hindustani). 8-50 a.m. 1st News (English). 9-0 a.m. Close down. 6-0 p.m. AIR Orchestra Jait 6-40 p.m. Saraswatibai 7-5 p.m. Sarod 7-10 p.m. Rashid Ahmed Ajmeri. 7-30 p.m. "For Villagers Only" (Delhi market rates and Time Signal at 8-0 p.m.) 8-15 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "League of Nations" No. 3. Humanitarian activities of the League" by Dr. B. N. Sharma. 8-30 p.m. Qawwali. by Rashid Ahmad and Party. 8-50 p.m. Saraswati Bai 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Forts of India" No. 2. Chitor. by K. M. Sarkar. 10-0 p.m. Play (Hindustani): "Jharap". by S. A. Alvie (Performed by air artists). 10-20 p.m. Recorded Music (Hindustani). 10-45 p.m. Play (Hindustani): "Mian Biwi". by Shaukat Thanavi. (Performed by air artists). 11-0 p.m. Close down.

PLAZA

(Foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar) presents

SITA HARAN

a Tollywood Studio Production portraying with grandeur the complete story of Ramayan

Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat. Sun. and holidays.

SAGAR'S Love Sick "JAGIRDAR" will announce the Results of "KULVADHU" Competition.

32 LUCKY WINNERS SHARE. Rs. 750/-

Special "Curfew" Shows Daily at 3 & 6 p. m.

Stupendous gate crashing picture. With an evergreen appeal to every human heart whatever its politics.

Sagar Movietone's

"JAGIRDAR"

Starring: MOTILAL SURENDRA, *with* BIBBO, YAKUB, MAYA, PANDE, BHUDDO and others

Directed by:—MEHBOOB

Results will be announced immediately after the Interval in all the shows: On Saturday & Sunday only

A Grand Gala Programme

On Sunday morning at 9-30 at

ROXY Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

CROSSWORDS ?

QUITE EVIDENT!

They would soon forget quarrelling if they knew about handsome prizes obtainable by solving

CHRONICLE CROSSWORDS

SECOND
GRAND
WEEK!

Claudette COLBERT
Fred MacMURRAY
in Frank Lloyd's
"MAID OF SALEM"
A Paramount Picture

AT THE
PATHE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Sunday Extra Show 10 A.M.

Two Great Stars
head a cast of thousands to tell its pulse-pounding love story!

The Screen's First Great Romance of Old New England made by Frank Lloyd, three-time winner of Motion Picture Academy honors!

Claudette COLBERT Fred MacMURRAY in Frank Lloyd's MAID OF SALEM A Paramount Picture

Scenes You'll Never Forget the old village of Salem recreated, Colonial Boston reproduced before your eyes!

Tumultuous Action in great breathtaking scenes in sin-fearing New England!

Claudette COLBERT Fred MacMURRAY in Frank Lloyd's MAID OF SALEM A Paramount Picture

THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN
DON'T MISS IT!!
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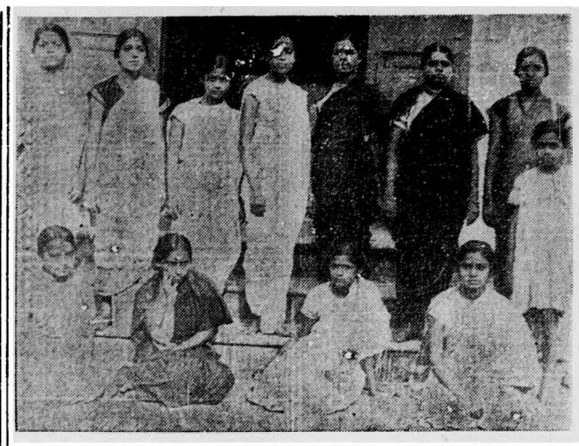


Prize winners in dramatic performance at the annual social gathering of Hingave Balikasram and Karve Vidyapith, Poona.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Vaishak Vad 11, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 25, 1305
Parsi: Deh 3, 1306
Hightide: 8-49 20-22
Lowtide: 2-12 14-38
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 14m

S. S. Mongolia with mails sails at 1 p.m.

Matriculation Examination results.

Intermediate Arts Examination Results 3 p.m.

Tuesday, June 8.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

'F' WARD CONGRESS

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held today at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

A. I. TRIVEDI M. BRAHMIN PARISHAD

The Akhil Hind Trivedi Mewada Brahmin Parishad will be held at Hirabaug, C. P. Tank, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m.

ANGLO-HINDI MIDDLE SCHOOL

The Secretary of the A. H. M. School writes:

The new session of the Anglo-Hindi Middle School will commence from Monday the 7th June at its premises in Parel opposite Elphinstone Bridge.

KARNATAK AMBULANCE WORKERS' LEAGUE

The Managing Committee meeting of the above League will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Mahabir Building, Homji Street, Fort.

D. A. V. FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

The Manager of the School writes:

Owing to the Curfew Order, the D. A. V. Free Night High School, Bhuleshwar, will work from 7 to 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) from 4th June.

SARASWAT DEEN VATSAL SANGH

The Hon. Secretary of the S. D. V. Sangh writes:—

Under Rule 11 of the Sangh the election of eleven members of the Managing Committee will be held at the ensuing annual meeting.

Nominations (on printed forms of the Sangh, which can be had at Sangh's Office) duly proposed and seconded, for election to the Managing Committee for 1937-38 are to be sent in so as to reach the Honorary Secretary of the Sangh at the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Griha, (264, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay) upto 8 p.m. (S.T.) on 15th July 1937.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA

The first anniversary of the Bombay Kannada Sangha will be celebrated tomorrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, under the presidentship of Jagadguru Sri Sankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti), the patron-president of the Sangha. Mr. Krishnarao Mudvedkar of Dharwar will deliver the inaugural address. Mr. T. T. Sharma, Editor, "Viswakarnataka", Bangalore, will unveil the portrait of Natakasiromani A. V. Varadachar, the uncrowned king of Kannada stage.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Espionage". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Quality Street." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jadirdar." Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
EMPIRE—"History is Made at Night" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Holy Terror". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Maid of Salem" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
KRISHNA—"The President". Daily at 5, and 7-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sita Haran" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15 and 7-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Journey's End" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha". Daily at 5-15 and 7-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
WEST END—"Insaf". Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Raven". Daily at 5 and 7 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 3-30 and 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai per s.s. 'Conte Rosso' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10 and 10-30 a.m. respectively on Tuesday the 8th instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Straits Settlements per extra s.s. 'Tilawa' via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 5th instant.

With effect from the 6th June 1937, the Bombay General Post Office and its town sub offices including Telegraph branches of combined offices will observe full working hours as regards delivery, despatches and all classes of postal business and the business relating to the Telegraph Branch and restrictions previously notified in this connection are hereby cancelled.

Wednesday the 9th June 1937, will be observed as a Post Office holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday.

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and its town sub offices including the telegraph branches of the combined offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Macbrayne' arrived at Suez on 3rd morning.

KANARA VIDYADAINI FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The 4th annual celebration of the above school will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. in the School premises at Manohardas Street, Fort, under the presidentship of Mr. K. S. Yerkadithay.

A group photo of the members of the Teachers' Board and the Students' will be taken at the University Garden at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

The "Jay Club," Bandra, a badminton club, is, I am told, to hold on Sunday evening their final whist drive, followed by a social. This promises to be an enjoyable function and those of you in fun should not miss this opportunity.

Though a bit late, Andheri, where social activity is hardly known, is to hold a grand Coronation ball to-day. This is organised by the Jolly Boys Club of that place and is to be held at the Basil Gomes Hall (Mogra) Andheri. Scheduled to start at 9-30 p.m., this is to close up only at 4-30 a.m. to-morrow. This ought to be a popular and enjoyable affair, taking into consideration that it is the last of its kind before the coming of the monsoon.

DECISION ON BANDRA'S OUTFALL.

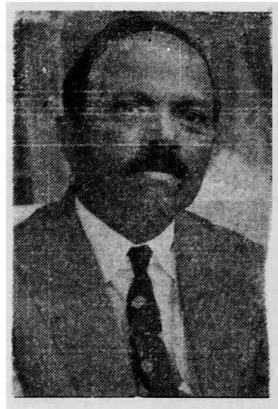
With drainage work in progress in Bandra, the question that worried the Municipality was a suitable site for the outfall.

It will be recalled that many suggestions were made and experts were appointed by Government to decide upon a suitable site.

These experts after a careful study of the whole situation have now decided that the outfall should be at a point east of the railway lines on Mahim Creek.

This outfall, I understand, before it falls into the Mahim Creek, is to be treated, liquified and carried out to the centre of the Creek by a pipe line, anchored to buoys.

Government have accepted these proposals and as soon as the second half of the loan is sanctioned the Municipality proposes to commence work on the outfall.



Dr. D. K. Gorey, who was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind medal in the Coronation Honour's list has been House Surgeon of the Scottish Mission Hospital, Poona for the last 30 years. He is an Honorary Magistrate of the 1st Class Bench in Poona City since 1926, and a Nominated Member of the Poona City Municipality since 1927. He is also member of the School Board and takes great interest in the education as well as the Public health of the City.

The Indian Christian community of Poona arranged a Reception in honour of Dr. Gorey at the Church of the Holy Angels at Poona on Wednesday.

FATE OF BENGAL DETENUS

1,000 To Be Released Unconditionally?

DARJEELING, June 4.

With regard to the discussion between the new Ministers of Bengal, held recently, on the problem of detenus the scheme which is believed to have commended itself to their most serious consideration is as follows:—

(1) Nearly 1000 detenus are to be released unconditionally.

(2) All of them are to get a monthly allowance for a period of one year to enable them to find suitable employment.

(3) Those detenus who cannot be immediately released are to be brought back to Bengal from the jails and detention camps situated outside this province and confined at any place as near to Calcutta as possible to make it convenient for their relations to keep in touch with them.

No final decision appears to have been taken as yet by the Ministers but it is not unlikely that an announcement in this connection will be made shortly. United Press.

LIBERAL FEDERATION

Council To Meet In Poona

BOMBAY: June 4.

The "Associated Press" understands that a meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation is going to be held in Poona at the Servants of India Society's Hall, on Sunday June 13 at 1 p.m. On the 12th June, the Servants of India Society will be holding its anniversary. The meeting of the Council of the Liberal Federation, it is expected, will be attended by prominent Liberals all over the country.

There are important matters on the agenda of the Council, the foremost naturally being the present constitutional crisis. The refusal on the part of the Congress to form a Ministry in six of the provinces where it had obtained a majority in the legislatures, has led to the formation of Interim Ministries and in spite of the explanations offered on the part of the Government and the Congress, the deadlock continues as before.

Though several prominent Liberals have expressed their opinion on this subject, the All-India Liberal Council has yet to express its considered opinion on this matter. Besides this, there are other subjects like the position of Indians in Zanzibar, the Malaya report, the Indian Coal Committee's report and the recent 'communique' on the reorganisation of the Indian Medical Service which will engage the attention of the Council.

The question of strengthening of the organisation of the Liberal Party will also be taken up and, in this connection, it is likely to be assisted in its task by prominent Liberals representing the Liberal centres in the mofussil.—A. P.

An Unfounded Report

SIMLA, June 4.

It is understood that there is no foundation for a Press report that Mr. H. S. Stephenson, I.C.S., Additional Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is to be appointed Registrar of the Federal Court.—A.P.

COURT HELD IN PRISON

Heavy Bail For Men Arrested For Contravening Orders

BOMBAY, Friday.

The scene of the trial of persons arrested for contravention of the various prohibitory orders passed in connection with the riots, shifted to-day from a Hockey field in Naigaum to the Arthur Road Central Prison, where Mr. W. K. Mankar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, held his Court.

More than 400 persons had been arrested by the police during the eight hours that the Curfew Order was in force last night. Some of these were found in possession of lethal weapons. A few were described by the police as well-known bad characters who had been rounded up.

As it was inconvenient for all the prisoners to be brought to Court, the Magistrate held his Court in the gaol itself, the corridors and sheds of which were packed with the suspects and the police.

RUSH IN COURT.

The absence of the Magistrate in no way diminished the tumult in the Court building. The Court house was literally besieged by the friends and relatives of those in respect of whom bail orders had been passed yesterday. They came with monies and sureties and clamoured for the release of the parties. But the Court staff seemed to be utterly inadequate to meet this great rush. It is understood that they worked till 8 p.m. last night and still people are in prison and their friends are clamouring for their release with money ready in their hands for bail.

HEAVY BAIL.

All the arrested persons, were put up before the Magistrate in batches and were ordered to be released on bail. The bail orders were generally heavy, ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. Cash deposits were also demanded.

The number of persons arrested by the various police stations are as follows:—

Maharbowdi 72; Dongri 81; Nagpada 83; Lamington Road 67; Byculla 3; Pydhownie 88; Agripada 2; Princess Street 17.

SLIGHT DECREASE IN CHOLERA

Satara And Khandesh Yet Show Virulence Of Epidemic

The following is the report of the health conditions in the Bombay presidency for the week ending May 29:—

The presidency cholera figures for the week were:—832 attacks and 370 deaths against 871 attacks and 346 deaths in the previous week. Satara district reported 376 attacks and 181 deaths against 218-92 in the previous week; West Khandesh 288-97 against 347-111; Nasik 72-43 against 64-32; Ahmednagar 38-16 against 83-44; Sholapur 22-13 against 16-5; Dharwar 14-9 against 76-33; East Khandesh 13-4 against 21-8; Poona 5-5 against 2-2; Belgaum 3-1 against 6-1; Bijapur 1-0 against 0-1 and Ratnagiri 0-1 against 34-16.

The prevalence of cholera has not much decreased in West Khandesh. It has remained steady in Nasik and Satara districts. The apparent increase in Satara district during this week is due to a large number of attacks not previously reported. There is improvement in Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and Dharwar districts.

PLAGUE.

Five cases and two deaths from plague were reported during the week against 2-1 in the previous week. Belgaum district had 3 attacks and 1 death against 2-1; Dharwar 1-1 against nil and Kanara 1-0 against nil.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures for the week are:—East Khandesh district 23-3; Panch Mahals 21-1; Nasik 18-5; Ratnagiri 13-3; Kolaba 11-3; Thana 8-1; Bijapur 7-1; Kanara 7-1; Satara 5-2; Sholapur 5-0; Poona 4-0; Surat 3-1; Ahmedabad 2-1; Bombay Suburban 1-1; West Khandesh 1-0 and Bombay City 30-16. Total 159 attacks and 39 deaths against 262-64 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Seven cases and five deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 3 attacks and 3 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city recorded 5 attacks and 3 deaths; Broach town 1-1 and Jalgaon town 1-1.

The DeLisle Road police raided a room in B. D. D. Chawl No. 12, Worli, under the Gambling Act at 10 p.m. on Thursday and arrested Bhikaji Vishram and Babu Jirja. They also seized Sutta slips and marked coins.

The arrested persons were bailed out till June 11 by the Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, on Friday.

Capitol Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

HEADACHES FOR THE ADMIRAL! JAW-ACHES FOR THE CREW! THERE'S MISCHIEF IN THE NAVY ... AND A MILLION LAUGHS FOR YOU!!
JANE WITHERS
THE HOLY TERROR
with
ANTHONY MARTIN
LEAH RAY
JOAN DAVIS
EL BRENDEL
JOE LEWIS
GRAND TUNES TOO!
She sings and dances these new song hits with Anthony Martin and Leah Ray ... "Don't Sing—Everybody Swing". "There I Go Again". "I Don't Know Myself Since I Know You."
20th Century FOX

Also latest UNIVERSAL NEWS by air!

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Two Great Stars In A Thrilling Game of Love!
Katharine Hepburn ★ Franchot Tone

She makes him propose ... as you lose yourself in romance and laughter ... at
J. M. BARRIE'S sparkling stage comedy—
QUALITY STREET
ERIC BLORE
CORA WITHERSPOON
FAY BAINTER
ESTELLE WINWOOD

Directed by George Stevens A Pandro S. Berman Production
RKO-RADIO PICTURE

SIND HINDI CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 4.

The three-day session of the Second All-Sind Hindi Conference commences this afternoon at a specially erected pandal Rambaug Recreation Grounds.

Kaka Kaleikar, President-elect and Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya arrived this morning by Lahore mail while Pandit Nekiram Sharma is already here in this connection.

An exhibition has been arranged in connection with the Conference of rare Hindi manuscript and other literature.

Homoeopathic Conference Special Session At Gaya

Dr. K. N. Palit, Gaya, wires:—

The Special Session of the All-India Homeopathic Conference will take place from 11th to 13th June 1937 in the Theosophical Hall, Gaya under the presidentship of Dr. K. K. Roy.

Telephone No. 22027 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 232 Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1937

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

Out of 9,965 candidates that appeared for the last Matriculation examination of the Bombay University only 3,352 have passed, giving a per centage of 33.6. Apparently this is a better result than the one at the April examination in 1936, which gave a percentage of only 28. But some thousands of those who failed then and also at the first supplementary examination in October 1936 appeared for the second supplementary examination held in March last and not at the April examination whose reult is published to-day. Considering, therefore, that the present number of candidates excludes these comparatively backward ones who failed twice, the percentage of successes among them, namely, 33.6 can hardly be called satisfactory. If all the candidates who were unsuccessful at the October examination were to appear at the last one in April, the percentage of successes would probably have been again nearly 28, just the figure for the April examination in 1936

Bombay Stands Lowest

Even apart from the special circumstances mentioned above, a percentage of 33.6 is anything but satisfactory. Indeed the position has been steadily deteriorating during the last few years. If we remember right, the percentage of passes was on an average nearly 40 before 1935. In that year the percentage was 36.5, the lowest in India. In Bengal in the same year the figure was 59.8, in the U. P. 55.7; in the Punjab 75. The average for British India was 62.4, compared with which Bombay's percentage of 36.5 was extremely poor. And since then the position is worsening. Referring to Bengal, where the per centage of passes was nearly 60, the Annual Report on Education in India for 1934-35 says: "The wastage is considerable and gives cause for thought." In Bombay the wastage, year after year, is a great deal more and gives cause for some furious thinking.

Wanted An Inquiry

What is the cause of the poor percentage of passes in Bombay, particularly during the last few years? Be it remembered in this connection that the candidates are submitted to the examination by schools approved by the University, most of them being also recognised by the Government. In all these schools promotion of students to the matriculation class from the lower one is naturally much stricter than the promotion to the lower classes, as bad results at the Matriculation spoil the prestige of the school. Moreover, there is a fairly rigorous preliminary examination held by the schools to qualify the students to be submitted to the University examination. If these facts are taken into consideration, it appears that out of 100 students going through the matriculation course in approved schools only about 20 get through the Matriculation ordeal. This is, terrible wastage indeed. But what is the cause of this persistent tragedy? We have candidly stated before our own impression that the Bombay University has succumbed more than others to the recent policy of Government to restrict higher literary education. Government's motive in pursuing such a policy is to show a lower percentage of unemployment among the educated. The right measures to lower the percentage are, among others, to secure more employment to the educated and start from technical schools and colleges. Unable to do that to anything like the requisite extent, Government have been carrying on subtle propaganda in a variety of ways to check severely what they call indiscriminate admission to colleges. And the University is co-operating with them in this matter. In so far as the Bombay University wishes to raise its Matriculation standard so as to raise the level of instruction both in schools and colleges, we must repeat our suggestion that the fair way to do so is to train more teachers, to engage more trained teachers, to pay them better, and to improve the curricula. It is grossly unfair to neglect these methods and rely mainly on the guillotine at the matriculation. Whether our analysis of the situation is substantially right or not, there is certainly a case for a searching inquiry into what has come to be justly regarded as the Matriculation Scandal. It is up to the Senate to institute an elaborate inquiry on the whole subject of the Matriculation examination on the lines suggested by Mr. K. T. Shah.

Sir C. V. Raman

It seems certain that Sir C. V. Raman has either severed or is about to sever his connection with the Science Institute of Bangalore as its Director. It is a great pity that things should have been allowed to come to such a pass. Himself a scientist of world-wide reputation, his passion for research was an invaluable asset to the Institute, which during his brief directorship of four years showed a splendid record of research work and of which any such institution in the world could be proud. That work could have been greater still if the Governing Council had ensured to him in full the facilities which he asked for and deserved. But for the last two years or so he seems to have been the victim of a conspiracy of a variety of forces calculated to worry him out of his office. There is a great deal about this deplorable episode which has not yet seen the light of day but which cannot long be hidden from the public.

Even now we are told so much about the optional proposals which were made to Sir C. V. Raman but which, it is suggested, he turned down in an uncompromising spirit. We hear less, however, of the more reasonable alterative proposals made by him but summarily rejected by the Council. When the Council made a proposal that he should continue in the Institute, as Professor of Physics without any administrative functions or powers and that he should accept a cut in salary, he, it is stated, had no objection to continue as Professor of Physics if the cut in his salary were to be given as an additional grant to the Physics Department and if he were allowed to exercise powers as Chairman of the Senate and Finance Committee and such other control on the academic side as were hitherto exercised by him. It is said that the Council refused to accept his offer. The Viceroy, as Visitor of the Institute, is believed to have suggested that Sir C. V. Raman should continue as Director of the Institute for another year under the new constitution recommended by the Irwin Committee and approved by the Council, though under its provisions a registrar would be in administrative charge of the Institute. This suggestion, too, it is said, failed to commend itself to the majority of the members of the Council. In the circumstances the Director felt he had no alternative but to resign. We trust, for the sake of scientific research in India, some other educational institution will give him all the facilities for research that he yearns for.

Museums In India

Some time ago a committee of "experts," an ex-Archaeological Department Chief and another, a rather vague entity so far as familiarity with conditions of scholarship and culture may be considered pertinent, toured India to inspect its museums. Neither the immediate occasion for the tour nor the nomination of this particular personnel of two was known or made clear to the public in India. And, even now there appears to be an instructive conflict of opinion as to the source of inspiration for the philanthropic enterprise in India. But it is clear that Mr. S. F. Markham, M.P. and Mr. H. Hargreaves of the Archaeological Department have unanimously agreed to condemn the hundred and five museums in India. The report entitled "The Museums In India," published by the Museum Association (London) with the help of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, would, of course, make no mention of the services of the Archaeological Department, the way it has fostered or failed to foster the 'museum movement" in India, the lack of which the report deplores. The modesty is, surely in keeping with the dignity of the Archaeology ex-Chief, who acted as judge, jury and the "learned profession."

Lest all blame should be put on Government, the "friendly press" makes it perfectly clear that the authors throw, naturally, the "greatest odium" for the sad state of things upon the curators. We hold no brief for the curators. Nor are we interested in under-estimating the defects, as they exist in the Indian museums. But we certainly refuse to recognise the right and title of those who choose to play the pontiff to shelter one of this major parties—the Archaeological Department—that has helped to keep up the stagnating atmosphere of Indian museums. We have our own estimate and ideas of the national functions of museums, which it is not essential to detail at the moment. We are as dissatisfied with the part museums play in the cultural life of the country as the compilers of this Markham report seem to be, but we are dissatisfied for different reasons.

One might, however, inquire the precise reason for this sudden exhibition of interest in Indian museums in London and New York. Is it a mere coincidence that the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is shortly debating and deciding for India in Paris what Indian museums along with other museums should do? If it is not a coincidence, we warn the Committee not to be guided by this obviously 'ex-parte' verdict on the museums in India. Scholarship, art, and culture in India have gone far beyond the conditions visualised by an ex-Archaeological Chief or an M. P.

ORGANISATION OF PEASANTS:

State Initiative In Bulgaria.

(BY MAZDOOR)

It is a satisfactory feature of present day conditions in India that the economic well-being of the Indian peasantry and the functional organisation of the country's millions of agriculturists are receiving increased attention. The spread of the Kisan movement testifies amply to the awakening of the Indian peasants; this is therefore the time, both for the new Provincial Governments and the leaders of the peasants' movement, to give to the movement a definite programme, so that it may be led along fruitful and constructive channels. The issues of Industrial and Labour Informaiton, the weekly conducted by the International Labour Office, Geneva, contain interesting information regarding the progress of the peasants' movement in other countries, and the following summary of the organisation and activities of the rural movement in Bulgaria, the social conditions of which are not dissimilar to those of this country, provides useful hints for action for workers in this field in India.

State and Organisation

A notable feature of conditions in Bulgaria is that the State itself has taken legislative action to organise the rural population and industrial workers. With a view to protect the economic interests of the agriculturists, the whole of the rural population of Bulgaria has, by a Decree dated 22nd November 1935, been organised in economic associations called "Zadrugas", these being a sort or rural community of a patriarchal character. The Decree also makes provision for the establishment of mutual insurance and pension funds within the framework of the Federation of Agricultural Economic Association

Purpose of Associations

The objects of the agricultural economic associations (Zadrugas) are to form all persons of the same locality earning their livelihood mainly by agriculture into organised communities; to encourage and promote the development of agriculture in all its branches to assume the defence of the occupational and general interest of their members; to act as adviser and helper and as an instrument for applying the Government's rural policy and to make the necessary proposals concerning such matters; to appoint representatives of the rural population; in accordance with

(Continued on page 22

Our European Letter

From Our Own Correspondent

Spain, The League And Britain

PRAGUE, May 28.

The Council of the League of Nations opened this week in Geneva. It has been reported that the Spanish representative, Senor del Vayo, till recently the Foreign Minister of the Valencia Government, would make serious revelations at the new meeting of the League Council on the issue of foreign intervention or participation in the Spanish fight. He has indicated, that he holds strong proofs of active Italian and German participation on behalf of the insurgents. These accounts, apart from the observations of various sources, are mentioned as being greatly based off statements made by German and Italian prisoners taken at different fronts.

Muzzling Del Vayo?

The official Spanish view is that Italy and Germany have actually assumed the role of active belligerents in the Spanish struggle. There are in Press reports speculations about checks being imposed on the Spanish representative closely pressing the charges and demanding for assertive acts immediately. Britain particularly, reports the Geneva correspondent of one important European daily, is anxious not to prejudice the course of negotiations with Berlin and Rome by precipitous steps now, especially as, it is stated, Berlin is revealing a tendency for a more accommodating attitude. Such an attitude, whatever its real nature be, in external manifestation at any rate, has been pushed alternatively at stages by Italy and Germany, and in association with the inclination to delay and drift projected by Britain, has been contributive on conducive to a weakening of effective Non-Intervention and on the whole indeed very helpful to the insurgents. The care for restraint referred to above shown by Germany, it would appear, is to be seen greatly with an internal rigour of the time and estimates linked with winning Britain for a helpful stand in relation to various issues as touching particularly German aims in regard to Eastern Europe. Berlin at the same time takes some care to stress the possibility of the course of a closer understanding with Italy. There is, of course, recognition in different centres that a new debacle in Geneva might well intensify certain forces of strain and extend the latter's implications.

Duce On League

In connection with this, much attention is cast on the Italian halt. The Anglo-Italian strain has been coming in the European Press for closer scrutiny. Mussolini on the eve of the League meeting has made another statement about the League, much in the nature of an obituary notice as well. In the course of an interview to the Japanese publicist Kawakami, Mussolini referring to the League, as the Berlin daily "Lokal Anzeiger" repoets, declared: "Where does the League of Nations stand to-day? It has but two courses open: either it must change or collapse. And since it cannot change it must collapse. Italy has a good memory. It does not forget so easily. None of us have forgiven or will forgive lightly that the League has organised 'an inhuman and brutal blockade against us". There might of course be humour in Mussolini's employment of epithets like "inhuman" and "brutal" in references to an action as relating to Italy's last Abyssinian war. But that is another matter and Mussolini may perhaps be thinking that he is not alone in giving expression to such rationalisations. Meanwhile the treatment of the Spanish issue by the League is bound to have considerable symptomatic significance. At Geneva in connection with the new League meeting, other issues will also come for much care, and among these, as one of much importance, the Danubian issue.

The Danubian Issue

The Danubian issue has newly moved much to the front. It is known that it constituted an important topic at the discussions in London at the time of the Coronation and also the subsequent conversations in Paris. The Danubian question is one of much significance especially in the light now of its connection with German foreign policy. There is considerable vagueness popularly about the nature and implications of the Danubian issue. With it are associated problems such as that of "Anschluss" or Germany's aim to absorb Austria, Hapsburg Restoration, Hungarian revisionism, and minority questions which it may be stated are not peculiar to this part of Europe. For an informative study of the question of minorities readers may be referred to the new publication—"National Minorities in Central Europe" by J. Chmelar (Orbis Publishing Company: Prague, 1sh. 6d.). Basically the Danubian problem consists in finding an adjustment of economic factors to political alterations representing greatly an advance of the idea of national self-determination and as such a progressive change that followed the war in the Danubian region. The question to-day is greatly an economic one. It has gained a strong political colour owing to the attitude kept by Germany and in ways also Italy in association with the aim to extend hold in South-Eastern Europe. Germany under the Nazi regime especially has been devoting much attention to such an extension of hold, also well in bearing with a policy in relation to Soviet Union, in connection with which Ukraine it may be stated has come to much mention. The attempt at adjustment in the Danubian area has in the past met with checks often directly or indirectly from German and Italian sides. Austria

(Continued on page 9 Col. 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

"POLITICALS" IN BENGAL

The "Associated Press" reports "extremely confidential discussions" between Messrs. Azam Haq and N. R. Sircar, Sir Nazimuddin and C. E. S. Fairweather, D. I. G. Intelligence branch. These discussed are supposed to relate to "Means of meeting the popular demand regarding the release of detenus and other political prisoners". If the report is correct these discussions are welcome—subject to one or two things. In the first place what is noteworthy is the delay in taking up "discussions" when what was promised, during the election, on the other hand was immediate action. Secondly, it is impossible to hazard even a guess as to the extent to which Mr. Haq means business as it were. For instance, questions regarding the jute strike and its settlement terms are still pending inspite of promises and pledges. Finally the actual results, if any, of these discussions will be measured by the standard of Mr. Fazlul Haq's 'bona fides' as claimed by him before he became the Chief Minister of Bengal.

FRANCO'S LOSS

Quite frankly, it is not possible to feel any sympathy in connection with what may conventionally be called the tragedy that has overtaken General Mola. Indeed, his death in an air crash definitely gives rise to a sense of relief. General Mola was the right hand man of General Franco. But he was not only that. There were certain attributes in which he actually surpassed even General Franco. Fiercely enthusiastic as a rebel, he was also inhumanly ferocious as a General. He was, first, commander of the rebel army attacking Madrid and the ruthlessness he displayed in resorting to indiscriminate bombing is as odious as it is notorious. After his failure to take Madrid he was transferred to deal with the Basques. No one with any humanitarian feeling can possibly forget Guernica. The airmen were Nazi Germans, but the supreme Commander was General Mola. One cannot help feeling that General Mola is better dead. And one earnestly hopes that the air crash will constitute a substantial gain to the gallant Basques who are defending their country with marvellous heroism.

HITLER AND CHRISTIANITY

The German Government has taken great exception to the remarks of Cardinal Mundelein concerning the anti-religious policy of the Nazi regime and has delivered what is regarded in political circles as an ultimatum to the Holy See. The Holy See is blamed for not publicly reprimanding the Cardinal and is told that its refusal to do so "has destroyed the conditions necessary for a normal state of relations between the German Government and the Holy See". It is pertinent to note that like all other international treaties and obligations, the Concordat has, for all practical purposes, long been scrapped by the Nazi Government. Not only are the religious liberties of the Catholics violated and violently suppressed in Germany, but a violent anti-Christ campaign is also being sponsored by the Nazi regime. Christ is denounced as a Jew and is relegated to the back-ground. The Nordic gods are being dug out of their limbo and extolled, with "Hitler, the Fuhrer" in possession of the celestial throne

THE REAL BLASPHEMY

Cardinal Mundelein, the Catholic Archbishop of Chicago, did no more than condemn this definitely anti-Christian policy of the German Government which had already strained the relations between the Vatican and Wilhelmstrasse to a breaking point. Then why all this indignation? It seems that the real sting in the Cardinal's remark was the reference to Herr Hitler as "an alien Austrian paper-hanger". Just because some students in a Heidelberg restaurant asked in loud voices in what manner Herr Hitler ate asparagus; the Heidelberg University corps, the most famous and aristocratic of German Student Unions, was suspended "for gross outrage to people, State and the University". The blasphemous liberty on the part of the Cardinal in calling Herr Hitler as "an alien Austrian paper-hanger" has called forth the wrath of the German gods.

MR. JINNAH'S VOLTE FACE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Jinnah's statement published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of June 4, shows that Mr. M. A. Jinnah has suddenly come forward to beat the drum for the communalists. All enlightened Muslims who have the interests of India at heart would look upon this "volte face" of Mr. Jinnah with disdain. For years this Muslim luminary was having a nice siesta and did not care much for his community. He was castigated by the Bombay Press for his resent sommersaults which shocked all his friends and to wreak vengeance, this leader has gone to the U.P. reactionaries for succour. The Muslims of U.P. who represent the landed aristocracy are not much acquainted with politics and any outsider could win them over any moment. It was not a super-human task for Mr. Jinnah to get friends from U.P. where they are available in plenty for propaganda purposes And Mr. Jinnah has boasted these donors as patriotic. It is an open secret that this collected money would be expended on political propaganda and for establishing bolt holes of communalisms. Has Mr. Jinnah ever thought of illiteracy which obtains in the Muslim Community? Could not he have advanced the cause of literacy with that money? Mr. Jinnah wants to establish politico-communal centres so that the Muslims may be entangled in communalism more and more and their politics should go "pari passu" with communalism! I believe, Mr. Jinnah must have now abandoned his famous 14 points also with a view to helping his brethern to fulfil their political destiny. Mr. Jinnah wants to be the virtual Dictator of the Muslim community. Enlightened Muslims would refuse to toe the line drawn by him. On the other hand they would like their brethren not to be misled by Mr. Jinnah but to keep their heads cool. Time will improve their lot! Till then Mr. Jinnah with his lieutenants may plough the lonely furrow. As regards the Nationalist Press it must be said that it has always given full publicity to Mr. Jinnah's anti-nationalist and communal views and to seek a communal press without reason is an open affront to the Press. I would request Mr Jinnah to bury his head in his legal files so that his community may be free to fulfil its destiny. Yours, etc.,

YACOOB H. A. LALLJIE.

Bombay, June 4.

Apropos of the 'extremely confidential" discussions at Darjeeling between Ministers and the Intelligence Branch of the Police, it is still premature to say that the labour on the mountain will result in a sympathetic communique explaining why, in the interests of Law and Order British Raj and what not, "the Government of Bengal is reluctantly obliged not to give effect to the pledges given by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Leader of the Proja Party.

* *

....C'est Moi!

"....I, therefore, appeal to the Mussalmans all over India to give *me* such support as they can to carry out the policy and programme which *I* am pursuing....."

The italics are ours but the appellant, as it were, is Mr. M. A. Jinnah, also known, from time to time, as the All-India Muslim League

* * *

"I", we mean Mr. Jinnah, also announces that "....a few prominent and patriotic Mussalmans of U. P. who at present desire to remain anonymous have placed in my hands the large sum of Rs. 50,000 for the advancement of Muslim cause and interests in general and for protection of political rights of the Mussalmans in particular."

Now, why this delicious modesty? Why hide the light in the thick bushel of prominence, patriotism, Muslim interests, political rights, etc?

Or——good heavens!——is the allegation really true that the Nawab of Chatari, 'interim' Premier, anti-League, Muslim Leaguer, and leader of U. P. Nationalist Agriculturists, has given a generous donation to carry out the policy and programme which "I am pursuing" and which has led to the resignation of some of —shall it be "My" Muslim Leaguers in the U. P.?

* * *

We read of a statement issued to the Press by "Mr. Mahomedally Allabux, M.L.A., Secretary, All-India Muslim Federation, Bombay".

For the information of the public, though not of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, may we explain that, (1) Mr. Allabux is a Muslim League M.L.A. and (2) the Federation is an ANTI-Muslim League organisation in origin and objects.

* * *

The Bishops of Fulham and Durham—yes, quite nice fellows, and good and thorough trip——we mean Christians.

It's a pity though that Baldwin has retired. But we forget. It's quite all right. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is still there.

* * *

"MOSCOW, June 1.

Ganarnick, Assistant Commissar of Defence and Chief of Political Education in the Red Army, committed suicide, according to a brief communique which adds that Ganarnick was connected with anti-Soviet elements".—Reuter.

There is something extraordinarily queer, isn't there, about all this. Apart from the fact that so many big men fell into the unfortunate habit of being connected with anti-Soviet elements, they invariably realise, only after arrest the full horror of their crime and then too with a vengeance, outdoing the Prosecuting Counsel himself and even committing suicides.

* * *

Portugal has sent notes to the Non-Intervention Committee—and the British Foreign Office—supporting the Italo-German demands.

But let us be "realists" and not render a grave situation still graver by recalling that Portugal is a "de facto" protectorate of Britain.

Jawahar Does A Bit Of Plain-Speaking

A Country Is Judged By Standard Of Women Folk

SINGAPORE (By Air Mail).

"We want women with self-reliance, character and beauty, but not dolls to play with", declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress in an address to the Indian women here.

"I cannot stand women who cover themselves with horrid jewels.

The change in women from helpless beings to vital factors in the nation's life has been the most heartening event in India in recent years.

"In 1930 they came into the field. When their menfolk were sent to prison they came from the shelter of their homes and took on the duties of those who were imprisoned. And they did it magnificently.

"A country is judged by the standard of the womenfolk. If they are backward and illiterate then the country is no good, no matter what their menfolk may be".

VISIT TO MALAYA

Wild scenes at public gatherings have characterised the visit to Malaya of Pandit Nehru, president of the Indian National Congress, who, although ostensibly on a health-recruiting visit, has made several political speeches since his arrival.

Arriving at Penang from Rangoon, Mr. Nehru visited various centres in the Federated Malay States before coming to Singapore.

At Taiping, capital, of the tin-producing state of Perak, he was mobbed by excited Indian labourers and had to jump on a table to shout for silence. The Pandit, when he could make himself heard, said he was disgusted with the arrangements and was "ashamed of the behaviour of the audience." He had arrived 50 minutes early, and had found none of the reception committee present.

NO GIFT OF SWARAJ

Points from various speeches made by Mr. Nehru in Malaya are:—

"India will be free long before most people imagine. It is not the policy of the British to give complete independence as a gift to India. It is a question of developing enough strength in the Indian people so that freedom cannot be withheld. Then independence comes, but not as a gift....."

"I have not come to Malaya with the object of going from place to place doing propaganda on behalf of India. I have come for the purpose of rest.

"There is a big struggle for freedom in India, which concerns you and me, whether we live in India or overseas.

"If India gains complete independence she will be able to deal with hostile powers. If Japan had designs on India, she would have first to subdue China, which I believe to be an impossible task.

"If Japan comes, she will be surrounded by a ring of hostility such as she has never encountered before."—Reuter.

AT SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE (By Air Mail)

Over 5,000 people were present at the reception given to Mr. Nehru, president of the Indian National Congress, at Johore Bahru.

Mr. Nehru's Address lasted nearly an hour and he referred to the great struggle for freedom in India. He exhorted Indians in Malaya to co-operate and not to work in groups.

Replying to a welcome address by the Indian Chamber of Commerce at Singapore, the Pandit said that he was glad that Indians lived here in unity, but mentioned the necessity for the local Indians to pay more attention to the Indian education, and gave the example of the Chinese who, he said, maintained many Chinese schools.

BUSY DAY AT SINGAPORE

Inspecting the Indian coolie quarters, visiting schools and temples, Pandit Nehru spent a very busy day in Singapore. Making an early start in the morning, he visited Indian Association vernacular schools, a rubber factory and the Sultan Mosque

Mr. Nehru was however, reluctant to make a comparison between the lot of the Indian coolie in Malaya and India.

"What advantages there may be to a coolie working in Singapore are offset by such disabilities as having to live away from his native land," Mr. Nehru said, "I understand that the Municipal coolies are not satisfied. They feel they should be getting higher wages and they are still pressing for better rates of pay."

He was given a farewell at Sea View Hotel by a large crowd.

"I have been greatly impressed by the welcome, Singapore Indians have given me and the interest they show in India's battle for complete Self-Government", said Mr. Nehru in a farewell interview with the "Straits Times" before he left Singapore.—Reuter.

Malaya As Political Back Water

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, who has been expounding the aims of the Congress Party to Indians throughout Malaya, leaves Penang by steamer on his return journey to Calcutta by way of Rangoon on June 5 after a few days at Port Dickson, a seaside resort

Thousands of Indians heard an open-air address by the Pandit in Singapore, where he was presented with an address of welcome contained in a gold casket supported by too small ivory elephants.

POLITICAL BACKWATER

Mr. Nehru described Malaya as a political backwater, a country so tremendously rich that it had become complacent, with an "ostrich-like quality" making it blind to the problems of India and the rest of the world."

"Malaya is likely to continue to do well financially, so a political crisis is not likely here," he said.

He compared India with China, which he described as one of the most vital nations in the world.

The Pandit laughingly admitted that in India he had become "an intolerable nuisance" to everybody, because wherever he went crowds followed him.

Speaking of his health, which was originally stated to be the reason for his visit to Malaya, Mr. Nehru said, "I can say that I am strong enough"

The Pandit's outspoken speeches have aroused considerable criticism.

ANTI-NEHRU PROPAGANDA

Correspondents to newspapers have pointed out that Mr. Nehru, who is here by invitation, has forgotten the duties of a guest.

A correspondent to the "Straits Times", Singapore, pointed out that the Malayan Government provided police to control the crowds and British officers to clear pathway for the visitor, provided him with every facility for addressing Indians, including the provision of loudspeakers.

And in Kuala Lumpur, the British paraded the famous Federated Malay States Police Band to entertain the crowd while it waited for the leader's arrival", said the writer

"Such is the paradox of British rule."—Reuter

No Room For Compromise

IPOH, (By Air Mail)

Speaking at the Anglo-Chinese School, Pandit Nehru exhorted his audience to respect the Government and help the people of the country in which they were living. Pandit Nehru dealt exhaustively with the position in India and said:

"There is the big struggle for freedom going on in India which concerns you and me, whether you live in India or outside. If India is a subject country, her children will be treated as subjects and slave people wherever they might go and I want you to realise that we can do very little for them, unless we change our own status.

This struggle for freedom is of very great importance and you must remember that we have arrived at a stage in the national struggle where there is no room for compromise—where there is no room for representations and petitions..... The biggest obstacle is the Government, which is carried on in the interests of the big financiers of the city of London. To-day the position is that British commerce has got us by the throat. I have no doubt that the time is not far distant when India will be free."

Mr. Nehru roundly rebuked the gathering of Indians at Taiping who crowded into the small Hokkien Hoay Kuan Hall to meet him, as there was an entire absence of order and Nehru twice jumped on to a table and shouted for order.

Addressing the crowd after quiet had been restored, Mr. Nehru declared that he was thoroughly disgusted with the arrangements and the lack of discipline shown by the assemblage. He was ashamed of the behaviour of the Taiping Indians. Indians abroad, he continued, had a great duty on their shoulders, as other nationalities, judged India from the behaviour and conduct of Indians with whom they constantly came in contact.

BEHAVE LIKE MEN

Pandit Nehru said he very much disliked Indians bowing to the ground, touching feet and otherwise prostrating themselves before human beings like themselves. What he wanted was a nation of Indians who could hold themselves up like men anywhere and at any time.—Reuter.

DEADHEAT FOR CORONATION CUP

Rank Wins Toss For Trophy And Gives Sir Abe Bailey Half Value

LONDON: June 3.

The Coronation Cup run at Epsom over a distance of 1 mile and 4 furlongs, resulted as under:—

CECIL (Weston) 1*
HIS GRACE (Gordon Richards) 1*
CHRYSLER II (M. Beary) 3

*Deadheat.

Eight ran: Chrysler II was three lengths behind the winners.

The following were the starting prices:—

100 to 8 Cecil.
100 to 9 His Grace.
6 to 1 Chrysler II.

Cecil was trained by Lawson and His Grace by Dawson.

The deadheating owners tossed for possession of the cup. Mr. Rank winning, he is giving Sir Abe Bailey £100, half the cup's value.—Reuter.

The Race

LONDON, June 4.

At Epsom Their Majesties were greeted with prolonged cheering. They inspected the runners before the race. The start was good except that Black Lashes dwelt slightly. Exhibitionist settled down in front of Burlington Lass, Field Fare and Sculpture, but after covering half a mile Burlington Lass had a clear lead from Exhibitionist, Sculpture and Field Fare.

THE RACE.

They came downhill in the order:

Burlington Lass, Exhibitionist, Sculpture, Sweet Content, Sunbeat and Black Lashes.

On entering the straight Exhibitionist drew clear from Sculpture, Sweet Content and continued to show superiority, winning easily amidst great cheering. First Flight was fifth and Rockfoil last.

Donoghue was given an ovation when returning to weigh in.

The time was 2 minutes 37 seconds.—Reuter.

Oaks Runners Jones rode "Sculpture", Gordon Richards "Sunbeat" and Beary "Blacklashes".

Omit "Gainsboroughlass" and "Lady of Milan".—Reuter.

U. S. Trade Balance

The American credit from interest and dividends on investments abroad for 1936 was dol. 375,000,000, almost exactly counterbalanced by the dol. 373,000,000 American tourist expenditures abroad, shows the preliminary statement given by the Commerce Department of the United States.

The invisible payments such as shipping charges and other remittances offsetted the small dol. 34,000,000 excess of merchandise export during the same year. It was added that the trade and service transactions resulted in a net balance against the United States of dol. 132,000,000.

The reason for the deficit balance....every preceding year had been on the credit side..was the very great increase of merchandise imports into the United States, it was explained. The year's export excess was the lowest figure since 1895, the report added.

Good Wishes From Press

LONDON.

"Controversy raged round the Duke of Windsor's marriage to the very last" says the "Daily Telegraph". "With the marriage it should end now as they enter into happy, useful private life they carry good wishes of all.

"In the strenuous years in which the Duke served the country as his father's right hand and he deserved well of the British people and millions remember him with gratitude.

"Now that he is a private citizen he is entitled to private happiness. May it be lasting and complete.

"We should like the Royal Family too to know that because of intimacy uniting the people with the Royal House we can sympathise with the feeling of its members.

The "Daily Herald" wishing the Windsor's long life of married happiness says, it will be the profound wish of those once his people that he be allowed peace and quiet wherefor it asks.

The service which he gave to the country for many years need not serve as his first title to it. He is a human being and that should be enough.

"Inevitably the thought of British nation dwelt on Windsor's marriage says "Daily Mail". "If those thoughts could be spoken would have expressed the universal desire that the Duke and the bride find great happiness."—Reuter.

WINDSOR STARTS ON HONEYMOON TOUR

CHATEAU DE CANDE, June 3.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor left in a motor car on the first stage of their honeymoon at 6-3 p.m.

It is understood that they will board a train for Austria at the junction of Larochemigennes (Yonne Department) at midnight.

The Duchess' going away costume was a dark blue coat, skirt with printed blue-white flowered blouse.

As the car left Chateau waiting crowds saw the Duke looking forward waving happily. For about three miles along the road from Monts to Tours Poitiers mobile guards were stationed on each side at distance of about fifteen yards apart.

Two police cars and two despatch riders preceded the Duke of Windsor's car and luggage van and two despatch riders followed.

Many villagers emerged from homes to wave godspeed to the Duke and Duchess.—Reuter's Special.

DUKE ATTENDS TO LUGGAGE

LAROCHE, June 4.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor left by motor car, the Duke in grey suit, white carnation in his buttonhole and hatless, and walked quickly to the carriage reserved in the middle of the Simplon-Orient Express.

He helped the Duchess in and attended to luggage, then the train left for Austria.

ROSES FOR CROWDS

CHATEAU DE CANDE, June 3.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor took two bunches of roses with them when they left the Chateau and whenever along the road cheering groups of villagers and towns-folk turned out to greet them the Duchess threw a rose through a window of the car as a token of gratitude.

SPANISH CLAIM FOR GUARANTEES

The Government claims from the countries signing the Non-Intervention Pact guarantees, so that the exercise of the indisputable right to accomplish acts of war within the seas and ports in the Republican territory will not entail similar incidents.—Reuter.

MINISTERS OF CROWN BILL PASSED

LONDON, June 3.

The House of Commons by 156 votes to 112 passed the third reading of the Ministers of Crown Bill which has been sent to the House of Lords.—Reuter.

GOODYEAR STRIKERS RESUME WORK

NEW YORK, June 4.

At Akron normal production was resumed on the Goodyear plant late this afternoon after the sit-downs which, it is understood, was caused by comparatively minor disputes.

It was believed that the work was resumed on the request of the Union leaders pending negotiation of difficulties.—Reuter.

Braddock Suspended

Failed To Appear In Scheduled Fight Against Schmeling

NEW YORK, June 4.

Failing to appear to weighin at to-night's scheduled fight against Schmeling Braddock was fined one thousand dollars and suspended by the New York State Athletic Commission, though the world title has not been taken from him

It is also stated that the Commission would suspend any boxer who fights Braddock before Braddock fulfils his engagement against Schmeling.

The threat particularly applies to Joelouis who is signed to meet Braddock at Chicago on June 22.

AMELIA EARHART TAKES OFF

PARAMARIBO, June 4.

Miss Amelia Earhart took off for Natal, Brazil at 11/10 (B.S.T.) —Reuter.

BOMBAY FLIERS TAKE OFF

BUSHIRE, June 4.

The Bombay flight was resumed this afternoon.—Reuter.

SLAVE RAIDS AND SLAVE TRADE

League Experts Assert Vestiges Still Exist In World To-day

The League of Nations Committee of Experts on Slavery held, its fourth session in Geneva from April 5th to 10th, to examine the reports sent in by various Governments on the development of the situation with regard to slavery or servitude in their countries. The Committee also had before them a number of studies prepared by various members. An important question of procedure discussed was whether they should not ask the Council of the League to extend their mandate so that they may receive as well reports drawn up by unofficial bodies such as educational or missionary societies whose representatives have had practical experience in countries where some forms of servitude are still practised.

It does not, of course, exist on the scale and in the undisguised form in which it was once practised, but vestiges do remain. Virtual slavery exists to-day in the form of peonage, of forced labour, of enslavement of debtors forced to work to repay their debts, of the practical enslavement of children under the guise of adoption, or of the purchase of girls on the pretext of paying their marriage dowries.

The History of the League's work in connection with slavery may be reviewed in this connection.

At the third Assembly in 1922, delegates to the League of Nations manifested their deep concern for the victims of enslavement. The British delegate, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, drew attention to reports coming from Africa which indicated that the slave trade was increasing and urged that the League "as a trustee for humanity" should take up this problem, since the trade in slaves was an international question which affected the peace and security of peoples in certain countries. At this time, very little was known about slave trade. So, the League's first action was to set up a special Committee to gather reliable information and to recommend what action might be taken to abolish slavery.

GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1926.

The investigations of this Committee proved that slavery did indeed exist. The publication of their report created a stir in public opinion in 1926. The next step was to bind States Members of the League to suppress slavery and the slave trade in their territories. With this end in view, a Slavery Convention was drawn up and adopted by the seventh Assembly of the League in 1926. This Convention makes the widest definition of slavery. It binds its signatories to abolish not only ordinary slavery, but serfdom and peonage in agricultural communities, the abuse of forced labour, slavery for indebtedness, the enslavement of children under guise of adoption and the purchase of girls on the pretext of paying their dowries. The Convention provided measures to put down the slave trade by sea and across land frontiers, and bound the states which signed it to render assistance to each other in abolishing slavery and the slave trade. It further condemned forced labour and declared that where forced labour might still be employed for public purposes, in cases where

(Continued on page 8 col. 1.)

HUNGER STRIKE FOR RELEASE OF POLITICALS

Kakori Conspiracy Case Prisoner's Appeal To Provincial Govts. To Follow Burma

ALLAHABAD: June 4.

Mr. S. N. Bakshi of Faridpur, who was convicted at Lucknow on July 13, 1927 in the Kakori Conspiracy Case and sentenced to transportation for life and who is now in the Naini Central Jail, has gone on a hunger-strike.

Mr. Bakshi has addressed a letter to the Superintendent of the Central Prison in which he writes. "Now we have got autonomy in provinces and the long awaited instalment of reforms but political prisoners and detenus are still rotting in jails. Only the reformed Burma Government have released political prisoners in large numbers but in other provincial Governments have not followed suit and so I start hunger strike with the demand that all classes of political prisoners, convicts and detenus in any part of India including Andamans be released unconditionally."

The matter has been reported to the Government.

There are 13 political prisoners concentrated in one association in the barrack in Naini Jail. There are four prisoners of Kakori case among them.

BRITISH JAILS FORGE AHEAD

Move For Payment Of Wages To Prisoners In Three Gaols

LONDON, June 4.

The payment of wages to prisoners is to be introduced in the three convict prisons of Chelmsford, Parkhurst and Dartmoor, according to an announcement by Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons.

He explained that the experiment of allowing a prisoner certain privileges on entering prison and withdrawing them in case of misconduct had proved so successful that the men in the three prisons mentioned were to be given an opportunity of earning wages with which to purchase such luxuries as cigarettes.—Reuter.

AMERICAN JEW EXECUTED

Consul's Efforts Prove Futile

BERLIN, June 4.

Helmut Hirsch, an American Jew, has been beheaded. He was sentenced to death for high treason in March after a secret trial, but it was rumoured that he was connected with a plot against Herr Hitler, and two bombs were found in his possession. The American Consul made unsuccessful efforts on Hirch's behalf.—Reuter.

GENERAL MOLA'S SUCCESSOR

PARIS, June 4.

It is reported from Burgos that General Fidel Davila has been appointed head of the insurgent northern armies in consequence of the death of General Mola.—Reuter.

BOMBARDMENT OF ALMERIA

Spanish Govt.'s Protest Note To Britain

VALENCIA, June 4.

The Spanish Government handed the British Charge d'Affaires a Note addressed to the Non-Intervention Committee protesting against the German bombardment of Almeria.

The Spanish Government reserves all its rights concerning the damage done and the injury caused.—Reuter.

ALL UNITE ON SPANISH NAVAL CONTROL SCHEME

BERLIN, June 4.

It is officially confirmed that discussions are being held between Berlin, London, Paris and Rome with the object of reaching a common understanding on effective guarantees for the safety of vessels participating in International Naval Control Scheme in Spanish waters.

It is understood, Germany is willing again to co-operate in naval control and deliberations of Non-Intervention Committee if such guarantees are forthcoming. —Reuter.

HOW GEN. MOLA CRASHED

LONDON, June 3.

Gen. Mola's plane got into difficulties in fog and crashed.—Reuter.

LONODN, June 3.

Death has occurred Brigadier General Godfrey Gillson.—Reuter.

GOOD RECEPTION TO NEW CABINET

Four From Parliamentary Parties Included

TOKYO, June 4.

Prince Konoye's Cabinet has been completed and invested by the Emperor. Newspapers are generally favourable and hail it as a genuinely National Cabinet, which seriously endeavour to combine the much-needed national reforms with national defence and increased armaments on which the Army and the Navy are insistent.

Newspapers warn the Government of the urgent necessity for coping with the rising prices due to increased budgets.

Ex-Premier Hirota becomes Foreign Minister and is expected to endeavour to promote amity among China, the Soviet, America and Great Britain. A notable feature is the inclusion in the Cabinet of four members of the Parliamentary Parties, who were much incensed because none was in the Hayashi Cabinet.—Reuter's Special.

SNIPING IN RAZMAK AREA

SIMLA, June 4.

On the night of 23rd June there was some sniping in Razmak area and some telegraph poles were damaged. A few shots were also fired at Charlom Camp and at the piquet near Asadkhel. Yesterday reconnaissances were carried out by the Razmak Brigade and by troops from Razani without incident. News of an impending raid was received during the afternoon of 2nd June. Troops and aircraft searched the area but no attack materialised.—A. P.

QUEEN RECEIVES JAIPUR RANEE

LONDON, June 3.

Queen received the Maharanee of Jaipur in the morning.—Reuter.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET FIXTURES

LONDON, June 4.

The following are the First Class Cricket Fixtures commencing tomorrow:—

Lord's.—Middlesex v. Lancashire.
Oval.—Surrey v. Essex.
Bradford.—Yorkshire v. Kent.
Stourbridge.—Worcestershire v. Glamorgan.
Portsmouth.—Hampshire v. Sussex.
Frome.—Somerset v. Leicestershire.
Nottingham.— Nottinghamshire v. Northamptonshire.
Gloucestershire (Wagon Works, Ground).— Gloucestershire v. Warwickshire.
Derby.—Derbyshire v. New Zealanders.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON: June 4.

The following are the results of the First Class Cricket matches which began on June 2:—

Sussex v. Essex: Sussex won by 162 runs. Sussex 213 and 334. Essex 92 and 292 (Pearce 59. Oakes 5 for 59).

Worcestershire v. Yorkshire: Yorkshire won by an innings and 81 runs. Yorkshire 460, Worcestershire 190 and following on 189 (Verity 5 for 60. Robinson four for 57).

Glamorgan v. Hampshire: Glamorgan won by 59 runs. Glamorgan 335 and 172 for four declared (Daidavies 59 not out). Hants 253 and 195 (Mercer 5 for 66).—Reuter's Special.

With the decline of the depression years definitely arrested, Australia's population is going up again. The latest figures show an increase last year of 113,888, which brings Australia's total to 6,806,752.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Golden Rule

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest the controversy now going on between Dr. D'Avoine and "Zoroastrian" regarding the article on religion appearing in the "London Times." I do not wish to take part in the controversy, but as a humble student of comparative history I should like to correct a false impression lurking in the minds of even educated men that the Golden Rule "Do unto others as Ye would have others do unto you" originated with Christianity. This rule of moral conduct can be explained in one word "Reciprocity." It was proclaimed by religious thinkers long before the advent of Christianity, and it is not the perquisite of any single faith, Age after age the same idea was promulgated, some wise men practising it, but a large majority of the unthinking humanity repeating it but not acting upon it. Confucious, amongst others, had a clear notion of it, and taught it with great emphasis. His disciples inquired of him "is there one word which may serve as a rule of practice for all one's life?" Immediately came the reply from the Master: "Is not Reciprocity such a word? What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others." The Vedas of the Hindoos containing a thousand hymns of great beauty proclaim the immortal truth "let him not do evil to others who desires not that sorrow should pursue him." Zoroaster, the Prophet of ancient Iran in his conversation with God as depicted in the Gathas announces the glad tidings "that happiness comes to those who make others happy." Aristotle's doctrine "that in justice are comprehended all the virtues," and the dictum of Socrates "that you should be to others what you think I should be to you," formed part of the ethical code of ancient Greece and Rome.—Yours, etc.,

CAWASHAH M. TALEYARKHAN.

Muslim Politics And Mr. Jinnah

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Jinnah is known at present for his famous 14 points. He lives with them and plays with them. These fourteen points were not accepted by the British Government and the Hindoos, of course, are not going to accept them. What next is the point? The world is going ahead. The caravan of Liberty and freedom is marching and the Musalmans of India are waiting for the solution of the 14 points of Mr. Jinnah indefinitely. Are his 14 points so complete and comprehensive and is there any religious sanction behind them that under no circumstances is any change allowed?

Are we to wait and stand aloof till eternity? Are the Musalmans of India isolating themselves for all times to come unless and until the Congress leaders approach Mr. Jinnah direct? Nothing can be more pitiable, pathetic, barren and hopeless than the Muslim politics of India to-day! This is a sure way to isolation and death. In provinces where the Musalmans are in minority, how is it possible to dictate terms to other parties. In the larger interest of India Mr. Jinnah should give up all false ideas of prestige and self-respect and approach the problems in the light of new developments.

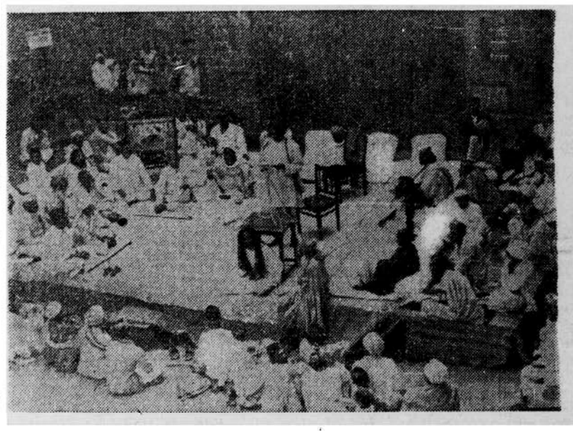
His plea for the preservation of Islamic culture can only succeed as a spiritual force with which he is entirely unconnected. It is really impolitic to introduce religious matters in the arena of politics only with a view to retain his following. His unreal politics as discussed above, his threats to the Congress leaders not to approach the Muslim masses direct and encroach upon his monopolised preserves and his appeal to the Muslims not to observe Hartal on the 1st of April are sad and deplorable events in the Muslim politics of India. This sort of dictatorship cannot last long. He must realise that Dictatorship is like a bicycle going at full speed. So long it goes fast it keeps its balance but when it slows down, it topples and falls."—Yours, etc.,

MUSLIM LAWYER.

Yeotmal.

The police find a knife with a pedestrian (seen in the centre) and put him under arrest at Bhendi Bazar.

Suspects taken into custody by the police.



The first Session of All-Saints' Conference was held in Poona recently when Loknayak Bapooji Aney presided. Sjt. Pangarkar is addressing the gathering.

A police officer takes a Ghati into custody for carrying a knife.

Trolley Thrown On Rail

B. N. R. Official Thrown 20 Feet Down Khud

PATNA, June 4.

A malicious attempt to wreck a motor trolley is suspected by the police in a trolley accident between Poon Poon and Tarenga on the East Indian Railway yesterday. Mr. Veda Mitra, Assistant Superintendent of Ways and Works was seriously injured and three trolleymen slightly injured in the accident.

Details now available show that the trolley jumped off the rail while passing Morhar Bridge throwing Mr. Mitra twenty feet down a khud where he was picked up unconscious by a police officer who rushed to the spot hearing of the accident. A special coach carrying Mrs. Mitra and railway officials also rushed to the spot and the injured were removed to hospital.

Mr. Mitra's condition is still serious. He has injuries on the head and thigh. It is believed stones kept on the rail caused the accident.—A. P.

BOMBAY TO BHAVNAGAR IN 75 MINUTES

"Dragon Rapide's" Splendid Performance In Air Passenger Service

The following has been received from the Air Services of India, Ltd. for publication:—

"Dragon Rapide," the biggest 'plane of Air Services of India, left for Porbandar via Bhavnagar exactly 10 minutes late to the scheduled, i.e. at 7-10 a.m. and reached Bhavnagar exactly at 8-25 a.m. Although the machine started 10 mts. late it reached Bhavnagar within 75 mts.

The machine on leaving Bhavnagar reached Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbandar accordingly to schedule and started from there exactly according to the schedule with passengers at 3 p.m. and reached Bombay 30 mts. earlier than the scheduled time, i.e. at 6-30 p.m.

Irrigation And Indian Economy

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The following Press note has been issued:—

An idea of the importance of irrigation to India may be had from the latest statistical information available. The total irrigated area in British India, according to this information, was in 1934/35, 50,534,000 acres as against 50,508,000 acres in the preceding year. Of this area 22,404,000 acres were irrigated from Government canals, 3,667,000 acres from private canals, 12,527,000 acres from wells, 6,213,000 acres from tanks, and 5,723,000 acres from other sources of irrigation. Irrigation is ordinarily resorted to on an extensive scale only in tracts where the rainfall is most precarious.

In lower Burma, Assam, Eastern Bengal, and the Malabar Coast (including the Konkan, where the rainfall is ordinarily heavy, the crops hardly need the help of irrigation, unless there is an unusual scarcity of rain. Of the total area irrigated, the Punjab accounted for 29 per cent., the United Provinces 21, Madras 18, Bombay and Bihar and Orissa 10 each, and the other Provinces for the remaining 12 per cent. The proportion of irrigated to total area sown in each Provinces was as follows:—

The percentage of irrigated to total sown area was as under:—

PERCENTAGE.

Punjab	54.
North-West Frontier Province	44
Ajmer-Merwara	38
United Provinces	30
Delhi	29
Madras	28
Bihar and Orissa	21
Bombay	16
Assam	11
Burma	8
Bengal	7
Central Provinces and Berar	4
Coorg	3

If the areas sown more than once are taken as separate areas for each crop, the gross area of irrigated crop comes to 54,193,000 acres. Of this area, 84, per cent. was under food crops. Of food crop area again, 18,398,000 acres were under rice, 11,212,000 under wheat, 2,622,000 under barley, 1,374,000 under jowar; 988,000 under bajra, 1,016,000 under maize, 1,000,000 under sugarcane, and the remaining 8,165,000 acres under other food crops. Of the irrigated non-food crop area, 3,381,000 acres were occupied by cotton

TAX ON KNOWLEDGE

Baroda Journalists And Duty On Newsprint

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA: June 3.

Interviewing Mr. Chimanlal Doctor, Editor of the local weekly, "Nav Gujerat" and President of Baroda Journalists' Association, with reference to the recent move of the proprietors of prominent newspapers in India for the abolition or reduction of import duties on newsprint, he stated "As this is a tax on knowledge, it should be as light as possible. I entirely agree with the demand of newspapers and hope that Government will see its way to accept it."

MILL WORKERS' WALKOUT

Sequel To Quarrel With European Assistant: Four Arrested

CALCUTTA: June 4.

The Kanknarrah A and B Mills at Jagatdal went on strike this morning as a result of some trouble over the use of bobbins in the mill and following a quarrel between a worker and an assistant in the mill.

A European assistant, it is reported, upbraided a worker and as he turned away a bobbin was thrown at him. The assistant protested and after considerable disturbance all the workers walked out of the mill and did not return to work this afternoon.

The police were informed and four of the workers were arrested. A Sub-Divisional Police officer visited the mill and has made arrangements to instal a guard of special constables from Alipore.—A. P.

INDIAN COFFEE STATISTICS

SIMLA, June 3.

Over 4,000 cups of Indian coffee were served free at a small stand in the recent British Industries Fair and, it is hoped, won at least as many friends for Indian product. Besides this form of publicity the report of the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board, London, for the first quarter of this year gives details of other ways in which contacts are being made with Provision Merchants' Associations throughout the United Kingdom and thousands of show cards, posters and leaflets have been distributed.

The Board which is the branch of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee established last autumn has written to various interests, such as hospitals and schools, pointing out that Indian coffee is among the finest in the world and can be had at prices competing with those of any other Empire country. Satisfactory replies have been received and good orders resulted. Other public bodies such as shipping and railway companies are now to be approached.

Meantime the work is going ahead with collection of statistics of consumption of coffee in the United Kingdom and Europe and these, when ready will, it is hoped, prove valuable in showing where coffee trade can be expanded. The stand in the British Industries Fair did valuable work. In it a lady demonstrator showed the simplicity of making good coffee. 1,000 two ounce sample packets were given away and 2,000 sample packets were sold at two pence each. In fact demand for samples of coffee exceeding all expectations and many more could have been sold. Important contacts were made at the exhibition with people in coffee trade and are now being followed up.

The amusing experience of the organisers of the campaign on behalf of Indian coffee has been the absence of knowledge of the rudiments of Indian geography among the retailers. For instance some of them did not know that Mysore was any way connected with India, but it was found on the other hand that coffee trade in London not only knew the names of the different coffee districts in India, but how to pronounce them.—A. P

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from April 1, 1937:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen ton Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 00	13 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from May 25, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 55	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 20
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	8 10	8 55
"The Flying Ranee"	9 47	
"The Flying Ranee" daily On Saturdays		18 5 15 10

SLAVE RAIDS AND SLAVE TRADE

(Continued from Page 7.)

voluntary labour could not be found, the States must bind themselves to see that it was inadequately paid.

1935 MEMORANDUM.

The adoption of this Convention represented some advance; but it was disappointing to find that by 1929, only thirty States had ratified it. At the tenth Assembly of the League held in 1929, the then British Delegate, Lord Cecil, declared that this was a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. He proposed to awaken interest by reviving the Slavery Committee and renewing enquiries into the situation. A Committee of seven experts of different nationalities was appointed to make this new survey of the situation. Its first memorandum was published in Geneva in January 1935. This report declared that the first step toward the suppression of slave raiding should be the abolition of the legal status of slaves. The right of every person to liberty under the law is the first principle to be established. Once this principle is established, the next step is to make it generally known, particularly in the countries where the legal status of slaves has been recognised, as the experts found cases in which natives were not aware that they could not be treated as slaves. The third step will be to make it a punishable offence, not merely to capture, buy or sell but to keep in one's possession any slave. This is an advance that has still to be made in Abyssinia and Arabia.

SLAVE RAIDS AND SLAVE TRADE.

The experts' report also describes what has been discovered in regard to slave raids and slave trade. At present, the only two countries, in which the status of the slave is legally recognised are Abyssinia and Arabia. These, therefore, are the two countries which may provide a market for the slave trader who has captured or bought slaves in other countries. The experts showed that while cases of capture were undoubtedly becoming rarer, it was still possible that in spite of the vigilance of the police in the countries bordering on Abyssinia, natives had been carried off into the interior of that country.

The carrying off of slaves from Africa to Arabia was also becoming more difficult. In spite of this, however, the experts said: "It is not impossible that in spite of the measures taken, human beings in limited numbers are still introduced into Arabia as slaves or, having entered as free men, are there enslaved."

MUI TSAI SYSTEM.

In addition to types of slavery referred to above, there exist other systems which cannot be called slavery, but which, none the less, result in a condition of practical servitude, for the person involved. Such a system is the "Mui Tsai System," is practised in some parts of China. Under this system, a girl is adopted upon the payment of a sum of money to her parents. Her adopters thereupon undertake to keep and educate her. The exact status of a girl adopted in this way is not entirely clear she may be a servant, an adopted daughter or a prospective daughter-in-law. The Chinese Government has endeavoured to ensure that these girls shall be treated as free employees, but the Committee of Experts are not certain that this is always done. It should be pointed out, too, that the system of Mui Tsai exists in the international concessions of Shanghai and Kulandsu, in Hongkong, in the Straits Settlements, in the Malay States and in Borneo.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

WHAT THE LETTER CONTAINED

"You were right," said the king delighted, when he showed the letter to the cardinal. "Not a word of love, only political intrigue. Here, you read it yourself."

The letter was for the king of Spain, and in it the queen called upon her brother in company with the Emperor of Austria to declare war against France as they both must be wounded by the policy of Richelieu. The dismissal of the cardinal was then to be made a condition of peace.

"Your majesty, in your place I should yield, on my part, I should consider it a real happiness to retire into private life."

"M. cardinal. I understand you, but I promise that every one in this intrigue shall be punished, even the queen herself."

THE KING'S WISH.

"What do you say, your majesty? God forbid that the queen should get any trouble on my account." And now the cardinal entreated the king to make the first advances, to do a thing that would please the queen, for example by giving a ball at which the queen might have the opportunity of wearing the diamonds given to her by the king.

The king unsuspectingly accepted the cardinal's proposal and invited the queen to the ball. He reserved himself the fixing of the day later.

The queen staggered and had to support herself to a console when one day the king said:

"To-day, thirteen days, but do not forget to wear the diamonds."

"The cardinal," she thought trembling.

STOPPING BRIBERY IN SIND SERVICES

KARACHI: June 4.

After two days' deliberations the official conference, under the presidency of the Premier, to concert measures to eradicate the evil of bribery in the Public Services to-day appointed three non-official committees to go into the question of bribery in the P.W.D., the Police and Judiciary, and the Revenue, Forest and other departments.

The Committees are empowered to examine witnesses and to submit reports to the Conference which will meet again at the end of three months to forward them to Government for the necessary action.—A. P.

PROCLAMATION WITHDRAWN

RANGOON: June 4.

The proclamation declaring 117 Burmese associations in Tharrawaddy District as unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, has been withdrawn by Government, says a 'communique' issued to-day.—United Press.

GOLDEN'S NAVY CUT

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you will be charmed by these Cigarettes. The delicacy of their flavour is a pleasure to your palate—the elegance of their appearance a tribute to your good taste. Your Friends, too, will be charmed by a Cigarette you are proud to offer.

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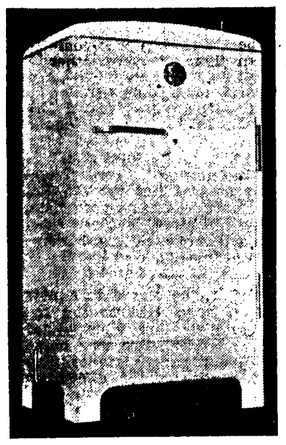

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BRUTAL MURDER NEAR CRICKET STADIUM

Four Men And Woman Arrested: Mystery Surrounds Outrage

BOMBAY, Friday.

A brutal murder was committed in the early hours of this morning near the Cricket Stadium, which is under construction.

The victim of the assault, a Kamati, had his throat cut by a knife from ear to ear.

Five persons, four men and a woman, have been taken into custody by the Police on suspicion and further enquiries are in progress.

Inspectors Bhatkal of the C.I.D. and Bird of the Esplanade Police Station are in charge of the investigations.

At about 2 a.m. to-day, Sergeant Todd of the Esplanade Station who was in charge of the Flying Squad, was passing along Queen's Road, when he noticed a few workmen running towards the Churchgate Station to get a taxi, to remove an injured man to Hospital.

The Sergeant on making enquiries found that the throat of a Kamati worker had been cut and they wanted to remove him to the Hospital.

The Sergeant went to the spot of the murderous assault which was near a number of huts in which workmen live. A crowd of workmen had gathered there.

It appears that all the workmen were lying in the open and at about 2 a.m. they heard a groaning noise and got up to find that Rajanna (27) had been assaulted. A hue and cry was raised and some persons ran to get a taxi.

It is further gathered that Rajanna did not attend work on Thursday and was in the hut.

It is stated that a woman is concerned in the assault.

Four men and a woman with whom Rajanna was boarding have been arrested on suspicion.

Our European Letter

(Continued from Page 6)

and especially Hungary were led to look for gaining advantages from the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Hungary) by a course of suggesting pressure on the States of the Little Entente. They felt they could keep at this role so long as an attitude of critical reserve existed between Italy and Germany, which has been greatly the case till a while back.

New Development

Italy's closer attention to Mediterranean and internal tightness and checks felt by Germany to the course of obtaining a freer hand in regard to Eastern Europe have made a difference in the position. There has developed the tendency for closer approach between Italy and Germany which finds expression in the phrase "Rome-Berlin axis". Though on both sides, Italian and German, move in the direction is seen as a means to increase their bargaining power, the possibility of development of closer understanding between them under conditions is however not to be overlooked. This has meant a tendency towards a re-orientation on the part of Austria and Hungary, which finds expression in a move for improvement of understanding with the Little Entente. Already the relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria indicate a marked progress and Czechoslovakia as the most virile factor of the Little Entente with sound and stable economic state has also been paying close care to extend this as to involve the two other countries of the Little Entente and also Hungary. This found a strong echo in the discussions that the Czechoslovak Premier Dr. Hodza had recently in London and also in the statement last week of Dr. Krofta the Foreign Minister before the Foreign Policy Committee of the Chamber of Deputies in Prague. As regard Austria's position, much will also depend upon an extension of popular basis for the regime in the State and British attitude to the German aim for securing a freer hand in regard to Eastern Europe. The present negotiations relating to the Danubian area are followed with much attention in different centres. In general there are more optimistic calculations of the move towards a Danubian settlement recording advance.

Death Of Rockefeller

The death of John Rockefeller the well-known oil magnate this week finds a strong echo in the European Press. He, like Basil Zaharoff the armament magnate who died a little earlier, has been a lengendary figure. Rockefeller's advance from obscurity to the leadership of one of the biggest concerns in the world is a remarkable story. It is an account of an impressive success of its nature, scored with close shrewdness, ferocious purposiveness and great ruthlessness. Rockefeller was born about the middle of 1839 at a time when Metternich ruled in Europe and Lord Auckland governed in India. Son of a petty merchant, Rockefeller who began life as a commercial employee, decided to make himself soon independent. He formed first a commission agency with a companion and before long squeezed the elder companion out of it. Rockefeller entered, soon after, the oil business and made his advance in the line by the organisation and development of transport of oil. At 31 he was the President of the Standard Oil Company. He now entered on the career of a great conqueror. He took up the fight with all his competitors. Moral considerations about means employed worried him little. Respect for laws that did not fit in with his purpose did not weigh heavily on him. He was a good instance of Oscar Wilde's observation: "Laws are to bind others and not to be bound by". Rockefeller fought, instituted big campaigns and resorted also greatly to bribery on large scale. Haivdan Koht in his book "Money, Power and Labour in America" writes that "Rockefeller even went to the length of recruiting little armies of hooligans armed to the teeth, who fought many a battle in the middle of the ninetees against the men employed by the competing companies". One man, important for his purpose, Rockefeller found difficult to manage with bribery—Vanderbilt the "railway king". Rockefeller then took to supporting other railway leaders. He started a fierce fight against Vanderbilt. It was a deadly campaign. But remained so to say undecided. Peace was finally established by Vanderbilt having Rockefeller to participate in his railway business and Rockefeller having Vanderbilt in his oil concern. Arm in arm they crushed competitors and forced their fusion in the great oil trust formed in 1882. Five years later the Government ordered the dissolution of the trust for getting to violate the law that assured same transport facilities to all clients. Rockefeller took to tried and familiar methods. He got into his grip persons who were to attend to the execution of the decree. The order remained on paper. In 1889 came the Shermann Bill that extended barriers to affiliations outside the State. Rockefeller found the means to get out of this obligation. A little later Theodore Roosevelt a confirmed opponent of Rockefeller became the president of the United States. He moved the Anti-Trust Law against Rockefeller. For violation of the Law 1,462 times was passed a fine of 30 million dollars. Rockefeller was informed of the verdict while playing his favourite game of golf. He did not allow himself to be disturbed, but just remarked: "It would take a long time before the verdict is executed". It was never executed. The gigantic dimension of Rockefeller's oil concern will be realised when one is told that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey the leading factor in the concern employs in all about 180,000 persons. The net profit in 1936 amounted to 97.8 million dollars as against 62.9 million dollars in the previous year and 121 million in the record year of 1929. Rockefeller made latterly large benefactions which led to working of a favourable sentiment for him. Caught in the intoxication of making money Rockefeller in the political aspect of the oil business, it would appear, lacked before his to be great rival Deterding, an interesting point elaborated in the informative and readable volume—The Oil War by Professor Anton Mohr.

Press Deposit Forfeited

Echo Of Book Published Two Years Ago

LAHORE, June 4.

Simultaneous searches of several presses and a book depot lasting for about two hours, were made yesterday by the police in connection with the proscribed Hindi book "Pol Prakash", published two years ago.

At first, the Ranbir Press and Virjanand Press were raided, but no copy of the book was found. The police then searched Jagajit Press, Yuvak Press and Sahitya Sadan Book Depot, the publishers of the book. There too no copy was discovered.

A security of Rs. 1,000/- deposited by Yuvak Press has been forfeited and a security of Rs. 500 has been demanded from Jagajit Press in this connection.

The book is stated to have contained some controversial matters concerning the Arya Samajists and Sanatanists.—United Press.

"DRAGON RAPIDE"

Air Services' 'Plane Does Journey In Quicker Time

BOMBAY, Friday.

"Dragon Rapide," the biggest plane of Air Services of India, which left for Porbandar via Bhavnagar exactly 10 minutes late to the schedule i. e. at 7-10 a.m. yesterday, reached Bhavnagar exactly at 8-25 a.m.! Although the machine started 10 minutes late it reached Bhavnagar within 75 minutes.

The machine, on leaving Bhavnagar, reached Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbandar accordingly to schedule and started from there exactly according to the schedule with passengers at 3 p.m. and reached Bombay 30 minutes earlier than the scheduled time i.e. at 6-30 p.m.

Shaw Ridicules Coronation Ritual

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

In the current issue of the "Time and Tide", George Bernard Shaw has an interesting letter on the Coronation of George VI and his Queen.

"In the Coronation the symbols are not merely obsolute; they symbolise conditions which have been reversed," writes G.B.S. "They represent," he continues, "the king's investment with powers that he no longer wields and of which it has cost us two revolutions and several regicides to deprive him."

"The clothes used are the clothes of William the Conqueror and Queen Matilda, transmogrified by generations of costumiers into fancy dress symbolic of nothing but the Russian ballet. If I were in the Royal succession, I would renounce fifty limited monarchies sooner than go through such a ritual."

"I should not be at all surprised to learn that Edward VIII had flatly refused to endure its thousand-year-old tomfoolieries, and that this and his diplomatic masterstroke of marrying an American lady was the real cause of his abdication."—United Press.

FIRE IN CAWNPORE MILL

CAWNPORE, June 4.

Fire broke out last night in the New Premier Oil Mills situated at Cooperganj. It started in the refinery department of the mill and spread with amazing rapidity to other departments threatening the textile and other mills in the vicinity. Fire engines hurried to the scene of disaster and after battling the flames for about six hours brought the fire under control early this morning. The cause of the fire is not known. The damage is estimated at about two lakhs of rupees. An alarm was raised immediately on the outbreak of fire and consequently none was injured.—A. P.

Free Swadeshi Directory

POONA, (By Mail).

The authorities of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum Poona write:—

With a view to extend the scope and utility of the activities of the Museum and service to the cause of Swadeshi and Indian Industries the Board of Trustees of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum Poona have decided to give gratis to any approved recognized institutions such as schools, colleges, libraries, clubs, associations chambers, Swadeshi leagues, a copy of the publication "Swadeshi Directory." It is a valuable book of 450 pp. full of information, printed in two colours. The only charge one will have to bear is the cost of postage and packing viz. twelve annas per copy.

The triennial elections of the Thana District Local Board and the various taluka local boards under it, will, it is understood, be held in November. The electoral rolls are being prepared.

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..	..	Rs.	4450	..	..	Rs. 5000

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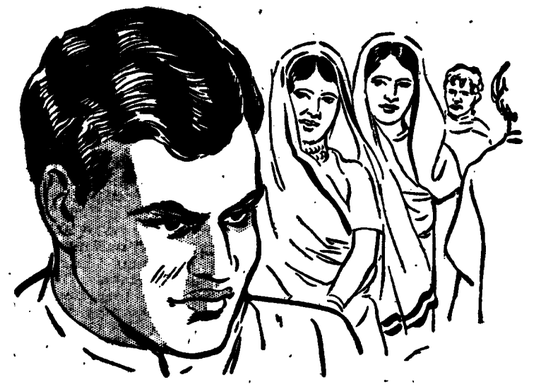

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FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

"Quality Street" At The Regal—"Maid Of Salem" Stays Second Week At The Pathe—"Espionage" At The Excelsior—"Holy Terror" At The Capitol—"History Is Made At Night" At The Empire

"Maid of Salem" retained at Pathe second week.

"MAID OF SALEM" STAYS SECOND WEEK

At Pathe

Seventeenth Century New England, where high ideals clashed with bigotry, romance with grim reality, and glamour with the severe austerity of the Puritan fathers, comes to life again at the Pathe Theatre in a powerful and highly romantic motion picture, "Maid of Salem," by far and away one of the biggest pictures of the current season and is retained for the second week.

Produced and directed by Frank Lloyd, only three-time winner of the coveted Academy Award, "Maid of Salem" is the story of a Puritan maiden, played by Claudette Colbert, and a dashing Virginia cavalier, portrayed by Fred MacMurray, whose love became involved in the mysterious witch scare which swept the colony in 1692 and shook America as it then existed to its very foundation. Both stars give brilliant performances and play their roles with great feeling and sympathy, as does the rest of the elaborate cast which includes Harvey Stephens, Louise Dressser, Bennie Bartlett, Gale Sondergaard, E. E. Clive, Beulah Bondi, Donald Meek, Bonita Granville, Virginia Weidler and many others.

The action begins in old Salem town, in the Massachusetts colony, just before the witch hysteria breaks out. Miss Colbert, an orphan, is beloved by all with the exception of Miss Sondergaard, who is suspicious of her friendship with her husband, Harvey Stephens, and certain strait-laced elders who think her too frivolous and "gay." She meets MacMurray, a fugitive cavalier from Virginia, who is hiding in the home of his uncle, and a friendship begins. There are secret meetings in the forest where the handsome cavalier teaches the girl the stately measures of the gavotte and later declares his love. Unknown to them, they are seen.

MacMurray is taken back to Virginia. Shortly afterwards, news is brought to Salem that the devil had "appeared" in Boston and was on his way to that village. Panic and fear grip the colony. Bonita Granville, a precocious youngster, is the first to be "afflicted." Her testimony leads to the condemnation of an old slave woman.

Others are accused and condemned to die as witches, mostly on the testimony of Miss Granville and her companions. When Miss Colbert attempts to reason with the fear-crazed colonists, she too is accused and brought to trial. Here it is brought out that she had been seen dancing in the forest with a tall, handsome stranger who, her accusers declare, was the devil himself. Afraid to reveal the identity of her lover for fear it would mean his death, she refuses to name the mysterious stranger, and is condemned to die.

She is saved in a breath-taking climax when MacMurray reappears and proves that he is the man who danced with the girl and, far from being the Evil One, he is a very personable and charming young man. This awakens the Salemites to the folly of the witchcraft and it ends as suddenly as it broke out.

Much credit is due to Director Lloyd for the pains he took to make the story follow history. The trial of "Tituba," for instance, the slave woman who was the first to be accused of practicing witchcraft in Salem, is taken directly from old court records and is a faithful narration of exactly what happened in Salem in 1692. The town of Salem as it existed in 1692 was faithfully reconstructed for the film from old maps of the town and the costumes are all authentic reproductions of old Puritan garb.

"Maid of Salem" is a picture which must be seen by all not only because of the powerful story and the gripping romance, but for the forthright manner in which it describes and portrays the hysteria of 1692, and makes it clear and logical.

"ACHHUT KANYA" CONTINUES

"Jawani-Ki-Hawa" Postponed

The Assistant Publicity Officer of the Bombay Talkies writes:

Owing to a continued rush of spectators at the Royal Opera House it has been found necessary to continue "Achhut Kanya" for one week more and, the release of "Jawani-ki-Hawa" in the second run has, therefore, been postponed for the time being.

Due to the Curfew Order now prevailing in the city, there will be only two shows at the Royal Opera House from today, at 3-30 and 6 p.m. There will be extra shows at 10 a.m. every day on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday and a Zenana show on Thursday at 10 a.m.

Jene Withers in "The Holy Terror" at the Capitol this week.

"Quality Street" with Katharine Hepburn and Franchot Tone at the Regal.

FRANCHOT TONE AND KATHARINE HEPBURN IN "QUALITY STREET"

At The Regal

Those who saw the premiere of Katharine Hepburn and Franchot Tone in the screen version of Sir James M. Barrie's play "Quality Street" which opens to-day at the Regal Theatre will mark it as a most brilliant dramatic triumph for the so-stars. In a role peculiarly suited to her gifts, Miss Hepburn portrays a vivacious English girl of the early nineteenth century who suppresses a burning romantic spark for years while the man she loves is away warring against Napoleon. When he returns and she believes he has lost interest in her. It presents a dramatic situation that calls forth all of her talents. Sharing honours with Miss Hepburn Franchot Tone has the role of a brilliant young doctor and soldier. He plays both comedy and drama with subtlety and is the convincing eligible bachelor that most girls dream about. In a departure from his customary butler role Eric Blore supplies a spicy bit of comedy as a flippant army sergeant. Fay Bainter is appealing and convincing in her screen debut in the role of Miss Hepburn's sister who abets her in her coquetries. Cora Witherspoon, Estelle Winwood, Bonita Granville, William Bakewell Joan Fontaine and Florence Lake turn in excellent performances in character roles. A beautiful atmosphere in the way of settings and costumes pervades the pictures. The photoplay is further tribute to the high standard of production set in the past by Pandro S. Berman for RKO Radio. George Stevens directed with feeling and artistry.

"ESPIONAGE"

At The Excelsior

Mingling the sort of intrigue that is making headlines in the newspapers with romance and humour that also have their place in the news, comes Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Espionage".

With Edmund Lowe and Madge Evans in the leading roles, it is the glamorous story of two American newspaper workers, both assigned to trace a millionaire munitions manufacturer at a time when his movements are of vital importance to the world. Neither of them is aware that the other is a reporter from the opposition paper.

Most of the action is planned abroad the Oriental Express out of Paris. There are situations of acute peril and others of rich humour, skilfully blended in a story that is cleverly presented.

In support of Lowe and Miss Evans there are Paul Lukas Kett Gallian, Skeets Gallagher, Frank Reicher, Mitchell Lewis Charles Trowbridge and Barnett Parker, among others. Kurt Neumann deserves credit for the talented direction.

The story, from the play by Walter Hackett, describes a star girl reporter who is assigned to trace the munitions-making millionaire and on the train encounters a man on the same mission, although she is unaware of it. Played by Lowe, this youth is a star reporter on an opposition paper. Accordingly, as the two of them adroitly manoeuvre to get the story they fall rapidly in love. The situation is amusing and as it progresses the story flings them into dangerous action and thrilling adventure.

HE MAKES MONEY THROUGH SECOND-HAND CARS

Making films is not the only profitable business carried on in Hollywood. For example, a certain Joe Wilharber makes thousands of dollars a year merely by supplying the film people with second-hand cars.

Recently Samuel Goldwyn needed a very expensive car of not-too-recent design for his new production "Beloved Enemy," in which the star Merle Oberon, is supposed to ride down a London Street. Wilharber supplied the car. It was a stately Delage, purchased in Paris some years ago by Mary Pickford for Dols. 20,000. For years it was the wheeled wonder of Hollywood—now it is being hired out at Dols. 60 a day.

For Goldwyn's "Dodsworth," it was necessary to get automobiles of various foreign manufacture. One which figures prominently in the picture is a beautiful Isotta Fraschini which Rudolph Valentino purchased soon after he achieved his greatest fame. Another car seen in the film, a Fiat limousine, was once owned by Alexander Korda.

Not only does Wilharber do business with film companies, but on nights when there is an important premiere nearly every car is rented. Small part players and extras, eager to make an impression, hire these foreign cars, and often the ermines to go with them, and drive in regal style to the theatre, hoping to catch the attention of a producer or director.

THE 'HOLY TERROR'

At The Capitol

A rollicking whirlwind of mischief and excitement the irrepressible Jane Withers romps merrily through the laugh-provoking situations of "The Holy Terror" the Twentieth Century-Fox comedy hit which opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre. In this latest and gayest fun-fest of her career, involving her in hilarious doings with the Navy, the young madcap is ably supported by Anthony Martin, Leah Ray, Joan Davis, El Brendel and Joe Lewis. When "Ginger" Jane joins the fleet and proceeds to baffle the Admirals, while making herself solid with the midshipmen, the normal course of events gets thrown for a riotous loss as the impish hoyden sings her way into trouble, and then dances her way right out again. Although she is the pet of the Naval Air Base, the "holy terror" so often involves herself and the gobs in hot water that the irate Commandant assigns a sailor, Anthony Martin, to look after her. Anthony is already interested in looking after Leah Ray, the lovely owner of the "Golden Anchor" so Jane finds herself spending a lot of time at the inn. When spies, interested in learning details of the Navy's new airplane discover that the second story of the cafe provides a perfect view of the hangar through powerful glasses, strange things start to happen. A musical show which Jane and the gobs put on at the inn breaks up in a free-for-all, started by strangers in sailor garb, who mysteriously disappear after the fight. Her place now declared "out of bounds," Leah is forced to close up whereupon the spies secretly move in, to focus their attention on the new plane, Jane appeases official wrath and gets permission for Leah to reopen, but when they blunder in on the conspirators, they are seized and locked in a closet, while the spies conclude their notes on the air manoeuvres. How Jane escapes and in a riotous conclusion, breaks up the spy ring, and reunites Anthony and Leah, makes a hilarious climax for the funniest picture in which the frolicsome young star has yet appeared. James Tinling directed with John Stone associate producer. Lou Breslow and John Patrick wrote the original screen play.

WAR TRIANGLE

Two aviators, closer than brothers, fight the enemy from the same 'plane and unknown to each other, love the same woman, the wife of one. This complicated triangle finally is solved in a stirring climax to RKO's "Escadrille", co-starring Paul Muni and Miriam Hopkins, with Louis Hayward in the romantic leading role.

"Espionage" at the Excelsior.

CHARLES BOYER AND JEAN ARTHUR

In "History Is Made At Night" At Empire

Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur, a fascinating new pair of screen lovers, slipped into town last night in a film romance as fresh and smart and charming as the Paris in which it blooms.

The occasion was "History is made at Night" Walter Wanger's second production for release through United Artists and this story from the twin typewriters of that inimitable team of Gene Towne and Graham Baker fairly sparkles with bright, gay, flippant dialogue that we wager you'll be quoting for weeks.

The handsome Boyer has never been seen to better advantage than as Paul Dumond, Paris man about town and glorified head waiter, and lovely Jean Arthur is also at her charming best as Irene Vail, the New York mannequin who yearns to break the bonds of her unhappy marriage to the jealous domineering shipping magnate, played by the Colin Clive.

The story opens on a novel note, with Paul, the handsome and mysterious stranger, playing knight errant to Irene when her husband sends his chauffeur (Ivan Lebedeff) to her hotel suite to compromise her so she'll be compelled to drop her divorce proceedings. Paul floors the chauffeur, carries off Irene and a glorious romance is begun as these two fascinating and fascinated strangers dine and tango 'til dawn in the smart Paris cafe where Paul is unknown to Irene, head waiter. The ever reliable Leo Carrilo provides another grand portrayal as Cesare, the temperamental chef of the cafe.

A tragic note is introduced when Irene arrives home and finds that Paul's blow has killed the Chauffeur. Now Vail feels he can force her to drop her divorce proceedings to save the handsome stranger.

She returns to New York with him but finds that she cannot remain with Vail and takes a job as mannequin.

Paul, meanwhile, has pursued her to New York, where he and Cesare take over a fashionable cafe, Victor's Irene learning she is wanted in Paris in regard to the murder, offers to return with Vail to help save Paul. But when he takes her to Victor's for dinner and she sees that Paul is free, the lovers are re-united and plan to return to Paris together aboard Vail's new crack luxury liner and save the prisoner who is being unjustly held there.

One of the most unexpected and amazing climaxes in screen history follows—one that it would be unfair to reveal here—and the story ends on a happy note.

Frank Borzage has treated the production to his usual splendid direction. the entire cast acts splendidly, and the total result is one of the grandest pieces of entertainment that has warmed the heart of this cinema-goer in months. 'History is made at Night" will make cinema history. Mark it a "must"!

Jean Muir has moved to a new Hollywood home because she refuses to give up Whisky—her Sealydam terrier. Her new home gives Whisky yard space to play in and eliminates the difficulties of a "No Dogs Wanted" apartment.

Halliwell Hobbes, distinguished character actor, was proud of being cast for the role of the Archbishop of Canterbury in "The Prince and the Pauper," as he intended in his youth to study for the Ministry, but took to the English stage instead.

Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur in "History Is Made At Night" at the Empire this week.

Matriculation Exam. Results

3352 Out Of 9965 Candidates Pass

Percentage Of Success, 33.63

A. K. M. Ahmadani Wins Ellis Prize: S. B. Kulkarni And S. P. Karnik Win Jugannath Sunkershett Scholarships

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The results of the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, held in April last, were declared last night.

Out of a total of 9965 candidates, 3352 passed yieding a percentage of 33.63.

PRIZES & SCHOLARSHIPS

A. K. M. Ahmadani wins Ellis Prize, S. B. Kulkarni wins First Jugannath Sunkershett Scholarship, and S. P. Karnik wins Second Jugannath Shunkershett Scholarship.

Senjit Kusum Balaram wins Dr. Dadabhai Navroji Scholarship.

BOMBAY CENTRE

10636 R. V. Golatkar.
10688 M. K. Hatangadi
10698 C. S. Katrekar.
10707 P. S. Marathe. (Also appearing in Arith.)
10723 M. D. Patil.
10730 G. N. Ranade.
10732 E. S. Redkar.
10735 V. P. Sarmalkar.
10741 K. A. Shirsat.
10744 P. R. Tilway.
10745 P. P. Vaidya.

Sk., Mar. and P. Ch.

10752 W. G. Abhyankar.
10753 G. S. Acharya. (Also appearing in Arith.)
10757 S. P. Adarkar.
10758 R. S. Adhikari.
10760 L. S. Agaskar.
10762 J. S. Agharkar.
10763 R. H. Ajgaonkar.
10765 T. L. Alve.
10767 U. C. Ambdekar.
10771 G. B. Apte.
10772 J. G. Apte. (Also appearing in Arith.)
10774 T. S. Apte.
10775 W. T. Apte.
10776 S. G. Argade.
10777 G. K. Arondekar.
10778 J. P. Aroskar.
10780 D. D. Athalye.
10781 S. Y. Athalye.
10782 B. G. Athavle.
10784 V. T. Athavle.
10786 N. M. Badle.
10791 M. A. Bandekar.
10793 K. S. Bapat.
10794 N. R. Bapat.
10795 S. P. Bapat.
10796 V. G. Bapat.
10797 G. V. Barve.
10798 A. A. Barve.
10801 V. R. Barve.
10804 K. S. Behre.
10807 S. D. Bendre.
10808 D. Y. Berde.
10809 D. L. Bhadsavale.
10810 P. S. Bhagwat.
10811 V. P. Bhagwat.
10813 D. G. Bhandarkar.
10818 K. M. Bhatawadekar.
10821 Ye S. Bhatkar.
10822 R. V. Bhatye. (Also appearing in Arith.)
10823 S. V. Bhatye. (Also appearing in Arith.)
10825 V. M. Bhave.
10826 B. V. Bhiday. (Also appearing in Arith.)
10827 P. K. Bhide.
10828 I. S. Bhise.
10837 K. R. Bondse.
10839 S. D. Borkar,
10840 S. V. Chakradeo.
10841 M. M. Champanerkar.
10842 A. K. Chandakkar. (Also appearing in Arith.)
10844 G. W. Chandorkar.
10847 V. V. Chaubal. (Also appearing in Arith.)
10849 K. H. Chavan.
10852 N. M. Chikhallikar.
10854 M. G. Chitnis.
10857 V. K. Chitnis.
10858 L. R. Chitre.
10859 D. M. Chodri.
10862 M. M. Chavan.
10863 S. T. Chitnis.
10867 N. D. Churi.
10870 D. S. Dalavi.
10871 M. Y. Dalvi.
10874 S. K. Dalvi.
10879 T. V. Dandekar.
10881 G. V. Dange.
10883 A. P. Datar.
10885 T. J. Datar.
10887 I. V. Davda.
10893 B. B. Deogirkar.
10894 G. K. Desai.
10901 K. K. Deshpande. (Also appearing in Arith.)
10906 V. Y. Dshpande.
10908 V. S. Deshpande.
10914 S. G. Dhareshwar.
10916 S. K. Dhonde.
10917 D. R. Dhoot.
10918 V. L. Dhore.
10919 S. N. Dhumak.
10922 M. W. Dhurandhar
10925 D K. Dighe.
10928 S. D. Dighe.
10929 S. J. Dikshit.
10930 B K. Divekar.
10935 S. D. Dolas.
10937 R. B. Dongare.
10939 F. Fatterpekar.
10942 P. V. Gadekar.
10943 S. M. Gadekar.
10945 P. N. Gadkari.
10948 B. K. Gaikwad.
10950 N N. Gaikwad.
10953 M. V. Gaitonde.
10956 N. P. Galvankar.
10957 A. D. Ganu. (Also appearing in Eng.)
10958 K. P. Ganu.
10960 H. D. Gaokar. (Also appearing in Arith.)
10961 D. K. Gavand.
10962 L. S. Gavankar.
10965 G. P. Gavaskar.
10968 W. D. Gawankar.
10970 H. R. Ghag.
10980 S. G. Ghosalkar
10984 S. G. Gogate.
10987 C. D. Gokhale.
10989 G. H. Gokhale.
10990 M. V. Gokhale.
10992 M K. Gokhale
10993 P. G. Gokhale.
10995 C. S. Gore
10996 R. N. Gore.
10997 V. H. Gore.
10998 L. Y. Gorwadkar.
10999 D. R. Gowande.
11002 S. C. Gujarathi.
11003 G. R. Gunijan.
11007 L. G. Gupte.
11008 M. E. Gupte.
11010 T. R. Gupte
11012 P. N. Hadkar.
11014 D. V Haldankar.
11018 V. R. Helekar.
11020 B. P. Hudlikar.
11022 R. G. Ibhrampurkar.
11023 M. M. Inamdar.
11024 G. S. Jadhav.
11030 R. T. Jaokar.
11033 W. V. Jog.
11034 B. V. Jogalekar.
11037 V. G. Joglekar.
11038 Y. B. Joglekar.
11039 B. G. Joshi. (Also appearing in Arith.)
11041 D. G. Joshi.
11042 D. M. Joshi.
11044 G N. Johi.
11045 G. N. Joshi.
11051 L. V. Joshi.
11061 S. H. Joshi.
11067 V. R. Joshi.
11068 V. G. Joshi.
11071 G. J. Kadam.
11073 R. S. Kadam.
11076 A. G. Kale.
11080 G. K. Kale.
11081 M. K. Kale
11082 P. V. Kale.
11083 R. S. Kale.
11084 W. A. Kale.
11085 D. R. Kalwari.
11086 R. G. Kalyanpurkar.
11087 M. V. Kamat.
11091 M. D. Kambli.
11093 S. S. Kamlapurkar.
11094 S. R. Kanade. (Also appearing in Arith.)
11099 V. G. Kane.
11101 L. D. Kanetkar.
11102 D. S. Kantak.
11105 S. R Karambelkar. (Also appearing in Arith.)
11106 B. V. Karandikar. (Also appearing in Arith.)
11107 D. D. Karandikar. (Also appearing in Arith.)
11109 S. V. Karbhari.
11111 S. Y. Karekar.
11112 I. S. Karkhanis.
11117 B. K. Karmarkar.
11119 B. B. Karnik.
11123 M. V. Karnik.
11127 V. W. Karnik. (Also appearing in Arith.)
11132 B. S. Kashikar.
11135 R. A. Kedare.
11137 H. V. Kelkar. (Also appearing in Arith.)
11138 L. A. Kelkar.
11139 P. K. Kelkar.
11142 D. K Kerkar
11144 R. G. Keskar.
11145 K. K. Ketkar
11147 S. B Ketkar
11152 N. R. Khandkar. (Also appearing in Arith.)
11155 A. G. Khanolkar. (Also appearing in Arith.)
11156 D. D. Khanolkar. (Also appearing in Arith.)
11160 S. P. Khare.
11163 V. S. Kher.
11166 S. Y. Khule.
11169 D. V. Kocharekar.
11172 T. S. Koli.
11173 C. M. Korde.
11175 R. S. Kotnis.
11177 K. N. Kudalkar.
11180 D. D. Kukade.
11184 D. R. Kulkarni.
11185 D. P. Kulkarni. (Also appearing in Arith.)
11189 N. G. Kulkarni. (Also appearing in Arith.)
11190 P. G. Kulkarni.
11192 P. N. Kulkarni.
11193 P. V. Kulkarni.
11196 R. G. Kulkarni.
11197 S. S. Kulkarni.
11199 T. V. Kulkarni. (Also appearing in Arith.)
11200 V. B. Kulkarni.
11202 V. B. Kulkarni.
11205 S. S. Kunte.
11208 V. V. Kuvalekar.
11209 V. G. Kuwadekar.
11210 D. G. Lad.
11211 H. A. Lad.
11217 M. B. Lopes.
11219 R. K. Madiwale.
11222 D. M. Mahajan.
11225 G. N. Mali.
11227 N. M. Malandkar.
11228 K. C. Mandvikar. (Also appearing in Arith.)
11230 M. K. Mantri.
11231 D. B. Marathe.
11232 G. V. Marathe
11234 J. Y. Marathe.
11236 P. D. Marathe. (Also appearing in Arith.)
11238 H. K. Marwadi.
11240 L. N. Mastakar.
11243 K. K. Matkar.
11244 S. G. Mavinkurve.
11248 D. V. Meher.
11249 K. K. Mekal.
11252 M. H. Mhapankar.
11255 Y. D. Mhatre.
11262 G. G. Modhe.
11263 V. K. Mohe.
11264 N. G. Mohile.
11266 M. R. Mokashi.
11267 V. V. Mokashi.
11268 A. R. Mondkar.
11269 S. P. Mondkar.
11270 S. M. Morajkar.
11275 V. S Mulekar.
11276 R. J. Mulgaonkar.
11277 S. D. Mulherkar.
11278 A. Y. Mulye.
11284 M. T. Nabar.
11285 S. P. Nabar.
11287 D. N. Nadkarni
11292 T. Y. Nadkarni.
11293 G. R. Nagvekar
11294 B S. Naik
11296 K. D. Naik
11302 V. P. Namjoshi.
11304 E. V. Navalkar.
11310 D. G. Nerurkar
11311 S. M. Nerurkar.
11313 G. V. Neve
11315 S. B. Nhavi.
11319 R. J. Oak.
11320 B. G. Oka.
11321 G. K. Oka.
11322 N. B. Oka.
11325 T. M. Oka.
11334 M. V. Palekar.
11335 V. D. Palekar.
11336 B. W. Palkar.
11339 S. A. Pandit.
11347 S. L. Parajia.
11363 R. P. Parulkar.
11364 S. S. Parulkar.
11369 R. N. Patankar.
11371 M. M. Pathare.
11373 B. G. Patil.
11374 C. B. Patil.
11375 D. S. Patil.
11380 S. B. Patil.
11382 S. J. Patkar.
11383 B. P. Patker.
11385 S. A. Patkie.
11389 M. V. Patwardhan.
11390 S. R. Patwardhan.
11391 V. S. Patwardhan.
11394 V. D. Pawar.
11395 V. Y. Pendharkar.
11396 A. S. Pendse.
11398 V. G. Pethe.
11401 B. P. Phadke.
11403 R. S. Phadke
11406 G. V. Phanshe.
11409 M. P. Pimputkar.
11410 R. V. Pitale.
11411 D. R. Pitkar.
11412 J. M. Pitre.
11413 P. G. Potdar.
11414 V. J. Potdar.
11415 N. D. Potkar
11416 C. K. Potnis
11417 G. V Potnis
11420 C. S. Poy.
11422 B. H. Prabhavalkar
11423 M. H. Prabhu.
11424 A. V. Prabhuagaonkar.
11425 B. K. Prabhukelusskar
11426 A. S. Prabhudesai.
11427 B. S. Pradhan.
11429 K. K. Pradhan.
11430 M. R. Pradhan.
11432 M. M. Pradhan.
11437 S. G Pradhan.
11438 S. S. Pradhan.
11440 V. S. Pradhan.
11441 M. A. Pujare.
11444 P. R. Pusalkar.
11446 J. V. Raikar.
11447 K B. Raikar.
11448 D. V. Rajadhyaksha
11449 S. D. Rajadhyaksha
11450 A. S. Rajadhyax.
11451 G. S. Rajadhyax.
11452 J. N. Rajadhyax.
11453 R. S. Rajadhyax.
11454 S. S. Rajadhyax.
11462 Y. L. Rajkar.
11465 R. N. Ranade.
11470 V. S. Ranadive.
11478 H. M. Raut.
11479 K B. Raut.
11481 V J. Raut.
11484 S. S. Rege.
11486 Y. S. Rege.
11490 C. R. Sabnis.
11491 L S. Sabnis.
11492 S. S. Sabnis.
11497 V. G. Sahasrabudhe.
11499 G. K. Sakhalkar.
11501 V. R. Sakhalkar.
11507 G. G. Samant.
11509 P. B. Samant.
11511 Y. S. Samant
11512 P. G. Sane
11513 M. K Sankholkar.
11517 A. G. Sardesai.
11518 P. G. Sardesai.
11520 P. P. Sarnaik.
11521 B. M. Sarpotdar.
11525 M. V. Sathe.
11527 A. L. Savant.
11529 B. M. Save.
11531 J. P. Save.
11534 C. D. Sawant.
11536 P. S. Sawant.
11541 Y. L. Shejwal.
11546 G. V. Shetye.
11550 D. G. Shintre.
11551 G. S. Shivtarkar.
11554 D. D. Shriyan.
11556 M. M. Sinkar.
11557 V. V. Soman.
11561 S. K. Sonalkar.
11564 S. R. Sukthankar.
11566 P. S. Sule.
11568 P. S. Sutar.
11572 A. B. Tatke.
11576 P. G. Tendulkar.
11579 B. G. Thakur.
11582 S. S. Thakur.
11584 G. K. Thakurdesai.
11585 M. R. Thali.
11586 K. K. Tharthare.
11587 D. S. Thorhatte.
11589 M. K. Thosar.
11593 M. M. Tillu.
11595 A. G. Topie.
11596 V. D. Tulzapurkar.
11598 P. D. Upasani.
11603 C. S. Vaidya.
11607 M. B. Valdya
11610 P. B. Vaidya.
11613 R. K. Vaidya.
11614 R. V. Vaidya.
11617 B. N. Vartak.
11619 N. B. Vartak
11625 J. H. Virkar.
11627 W. K. Wad.
11630 D. B. Wagh.
11631 G. S. Wagh.
11632 I. G. Wagh.
11634 M. A. Wagh.
11635 R. M. Wagh.
11638 G. K. Wagle.
11639 G. P. Wagle.
11645 D. D. Wakankar.
11647 K. S. Walavalkar.
11650 N. K. Walawalkar.
11653 K. S. Warekar.
11654 S. S. Warty.
11657 J. R. Yadav.
11658 D. V. Yelekar.
11659 D. N. Yeravdekar.
11661 I. G. Zarapkar.

Sk., Guj. and D. Sc.

11666 N. N. Choksey.
11667 M. M. Choksy.
11670 R C. Desai.
11671 D. H. Divetia.
11674 M. P. Kapadia.
11684 S. R. Porecha.
11689 N. C. Shroff.

Sk., Guj. and P. Ch.

11697 S. S. Atmaram Bhukhanvala.
11698 P. D. Bakri.
11699 D. D. Banker.
11702 J. C. Barot.
11704 P. N. Bhagwati.
11710 H. S. Bhatt.
11713 J. R. Bhatt.
11714 M. M. Bhatt.
11716 N. M. Bhatt.
11717 S. K. Bhatt.
11721 K K. Chhaya.
11726 S. D. Dabba.
11729 J. R. Daiya.
11732 K. A. Dalal.
11733 R. L. Dalal.
11734 M. I. Damania.
11741 D. L. Desai.
11744 J. R. Desai.
11745 J. C. Desai.
11746 M. K. Desai.
11751 R. J. Desai.
11752 R. M. Desai.
11754 R. D. Desai.
11755 R. M. Desai.
11756 T. K Desai.
11757 T. R. Desai.
11759 G. H. Diwanji.
11764 N. L. Doshi.
11765 V. R. Doshi.
11768 M. L. Gada.
11770 D. M. Gandhi.
11771 G. V. Gandhi.
11772 I. H. Gandhi.
11773 J M. Gandhi.
11775 R. B. Gandhi.
11778 S. V. Ghatalia.
11779 M. J. Godiwala.
11780 S. C. Godiwala.
11782 V. P. Gor
11783 K. D. Gosalia.
11784 V. L. Gosalia.
11786 V. J. Japee.
11788 A. T. Javeri.
11789 B. N. Javeri.
11792 S. H. Javeri.
11793 T. G. Javeri.
11797 A. S. Joshi.
11800 K. N. Joshi.
11804 N. J. Kajaria.
11805 K. L. Kansara.
11806 B. H. Kapadia.
11807 H. H. Kapadia.
11811 R V. Kapadia.
11814 V R. Kapadia.
11817 P. C. Kherani.
11818 G. P. Kotawala.
11819 B. V. Kothari.
11820 B. C. Kothari.
11823 D. T. Kothi.
11825 D. P. Lalan.
11828 R. L. Luthia.
11829 C. M. Macwan.
11830 C. K. Madia.
11832 B. M. Malkan.
11833 C. M. Mandavawala.
11836 G. M. Marfatia.
11837 C. V. Mariwala.
11843 I. P. Mehta.
11844 M. M. Mehta.
11847 M. M. Mehta
11850 S. D. Mehta.
11852 T. K. Mehta.
11862 S. M. Mistry.
11865 B. V. Mody.
11866 J. C. Mody.
11870 R. K. Mota.
11871 S. I. Munim.
11873 B. L. Naik.
11874 B. K. Naik.
11878 R. B Naik
11886 P. N. Pandhi.
11887 B. K. Pandit.
11891 I. H. Parekh.
11893 M. B. Parekh.
11894 N. N. Parekh.
11896 R. T. Parekh.
11897 R. D. Parekh.
11901 H. G. Parikh. (Also appearing in Ar.M. and Mar.)
12150 M. S. Rege. (Also appearing in Arith.)
12152 J. S. Ruiya.
12154 R. K. Shah.
12157 D. D. Sathe.
12158 G. V. Sathe.
12159 K. K. Seth.
12162 P. Y. Shere.
12163 K. C. Shroff.
12165 K. S. Sthalekar.
12166 C. G. Subramani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
12170 M. T. Tijoriwala.
12171 P. S. Trilokekar.
12172 D. G. Tungare. (Also appearing in Arith.)
12173 D. A. Vaidya.
12175 V. C. Vaidya.
12176 P. R. Vakil
12177 D. Varma.
12178 M. A. Vasudev.
12179 H. K. Vazkar.
12182 M. S. Wagh.
12184 S. T. Yardi.

Pr., Mar. and P. Ch.

12192 S. M. H. Dalvi.
12205 Y. S. Sathe.
12208 A. I. Shemna.
12209 K. K. Usmankhan.

Pr. Guj. and P. Ch.

12222 A. S. H. H. Bidiwala.
12225 J. A. Dalal. (Also appearing in Arith.)
12227 K. J. Dastur.
12228 B. D. Deboo.
12229 P. D. Doctor.
12230 H. M. Dosanji.
12232 G. A. Hasanally
12234 T. J. Kadiani.
12237 R. J. Katila.
12241 K. F. Manekshana.
12242 I. M. Mansuri.
12244 K H. Mehta.
12245 M. H. M. Merchant
12250 H. N. Panchal.
12251 S. R. Patel.

Pr., Ur. and P. Hy.

12264 I. G. M. Noorani.

Pr. Ur. and P. Ch.

12268 A. R. A. G. Falkay.
12271 A. A. Gulam.
12273 S. M. S. S. I. Kadiri.
12275 S. A. Y. Kazi.
12278 A. T. A. Mohamed.
12279 I. J. M. Mohamed
12280 A. M. Y. Mubarak.
12281 W. M. A. Parkar.
12283 U. I. Patel.

Pr., Eng. and P. Hy.

12298 H. D. Davar.
12305 P. J. Kuka.
12309 K. J. Motivala.
12310 T. F. Motivala.

Pr. Eng. and P. Ch.

12314 R. Antia.
12317 V. A. Balsara.
12320 M. J. Bharucha.
12321 K. S. Bhumgara.
12324 D. D. Birdy.
12325 N. P. Bodhanwala.
12326 A. F. Cama.
12331 M. P. Chinoy.
12334 N. M. Contractor.
12335 H P. Cooper.
12341 F. K. Doctor.
12343 D. F. I. M. V. D'Sa.
12347 Z. R. N. Futehally.
12349 A. K. Ghadiali.
12350 E. J. Gharda.
12354 A. N. Hajeebhoy.
12355 B. M. Irani.
12357 D. M. Irani.
12359 G. S. Irani.
12360 H. D. Irani.
12361 J. D. Irani,
12362 K H. Irani.
12363 K. D. Irani.
12365 R. A. Irani.
12371 H. S. H. Jhabwalla.
12372 B. B. Kanga.
12374 C. D. Katki.
12377 A. R. L Khalfay.
12380 R. A. Kotwal.
12381 A. T. Kutaya.
12382 A. N. Luiani.
12384 K. R. Maini.
12393 D. B. Mirwalla.
12395 N. B. Mistry
12396 P. N. Mistry
12399 B. D. Nargolvala.
12403 M. D. Palsetia.
12404 M. S. Pandya.
12410 S. R Pavri
12412 A P Peerbhoy
12413 P. C Photographer
12416 N. C Rawley
12417 Y. J. Rehmani.
12418 E H. E. Reshamwala.
12424 M. S. Shirazi.
12428 K. M. Talati.
12429 K. F. Talavia.
12430 P. D. Tamboli.
12432 B. B. Tata
12437 H. A. Variava.
12438 S. C. Vesuna
12439 R. Vishram.

Fr. Mar. and P. Hy.

12443 R. W. Kamat.
12446 M. R. Whawal.

Fr. Mar and P. Ch.

12447 K. G. Abhyankar.
12450 M. B. Barve.
12453 A. B. Desai
12458 V. D. Diwadkar.
12460 S. L. Gogtay.
12463 S. S. Gupte.
12465 V. S. Kamat.
12466 K. J. Kanheray.
12467 S. V. Keshalkar.
12478 K. G. Madan.
12481 D. J. Malkarnikar.
12489 K. M. Pradhan.
12501 K. L. Shinde.
12505 K. S. Tendulkar.

Fr. Guj. and P. Ch.

12521 J. C. Bakhai.
12522 J. C. Dalal.
12523 K. A. Dalal.
12527 V. N. Jai.
12530 J. M. Madhwani.
12532 B. B. Mehta.
12538 R. C. Patel.
12539 V. C. Sanghani.
12540 M. M. Shah.
12542 B. C. Shroff.
12543 S. J. Talsania.
12544 J. P. Thacker.
12545 M. V. Thaker.

Fr., Eng. and P. Hy.

12549 A. Aguiar.
12551 R. Alphonso.
12554 K. Balsekar.
12557 M. Baptista.
12559 C. D. Bengalee.
12561 M. Bhandare.
12567 M. P. Birdi.
12570 M. Bulsara.
12571 L. A. Bustani.
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12576 H. M. Colabewalla.
12577 A. Continho.
12578 R. Creado.
12582 K. Dalvi.
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12586 A. D'Costa.
12587 L. M. D'Cunha.
12588 K. Dhond.
12589 P. J. Dhondy.
12593 S. N. Driver.
12597 B. D'Souza.
12599 D. D'Souza.
12600 E. D'Souza.
12610 R. D'Souza.
12613 P. N. Engineer.
12616 V. M. Fernandes.
12618 L. Fonseca.
12619 H. V. Ghaswalla.
12620 O. Gomes.
12624 J. J. Irani.
12625 K. Janai.
12629 R. H. Kapadia.
12632 R. P. Kapadia.
12639 K. F. Madon.
12640 P. R. Mad[illegible].
12641 V. Mahimker.
12643 P. J. Maneckji.
12645 L. Martin.
12646 J. M. Master.
12647 C. C. Mehta.
12652 N. K. Murzban.
12653 D. B. Nadodwala.
12654 V. S. Navalkar.
12659 M. S. Panemanglor.
12662 S. H. Pastakia.
12664 L. Pereira.
12668 S. Ramanathan.
12671 M. Rebello.
12672 B. C. Rego.
12673 H. Rego.
12674 C. O. Roberts.
12677 E. Rodrigues.
12678 S. Rodrigues.
12679 V. Rosario.
12681 N. S. Sable.
12682 B. K. Sahiar.
12683 L. M. Salazar.
12685 K. B. Senjit.
12689 I. H. Y. Sobani.
12694 P. F. Vakharia.
12697 K. F. Vasunia.
12704 S. B. Aibara.
12708 E. S. G. Almeida.
12711 N. J. Antia.
12713 J. J. Aptekar.
12717 J. Barretto.
12718 N. Barsivala.
12720 A. A. Bawa
12723 S. K. Bhargava.
12726 S. H. Bharucha.
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12733 J. S. Bhole.
12735 R. S. Bijoor.
12741 R. S. Brahmandkar.
12742 J. F. Britto.
12748 M. K. Chichgar.
12750 H. N. Chothani.
12751 D. M. Colah.
12752 R. N. Cooper.
12753 R. S. Cooper.
12754 R. Coyajee.
12755 S. H. Currimbhoy.
12756 A. C. Da Costa.
12762 M. E. Daruvala.
12763 S. J. Dastur.
12764 H. Daulat.
12767 M. V. Deshmukh.
12768 E R. De Souza.
12769 E. De Souza.
12773 F. S. Dhondy.
12774 P. S. Dhondy.
12775 R. A. Dina.
12776 G. S. Divekar.
12778 T. S. Doctor.
12779 B. Donald.
12782 A. D'Silva.
12785 J. D'Souza.
12788 A. Dubash.
12796 A. Fernandes.
12797 S. Fernandes.
12799 E. Fonseca.
12801 R M. Gaitonde.
12802 M. S. Gangia.
12803 J. Ganpathy.
12807 P. G. Gorimar.
12808 N. S Hajirnis.
12809 P S. Hemmady.
12810 K M. C. Ibrahim.
12811 M. T. Irani.
12812 S. K. Irani.
12813 S. J. Israel.
12815 M. K. P. Iyer.
12816 R. N. Iyer.
12819 S. M. Jayakar.
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5500.

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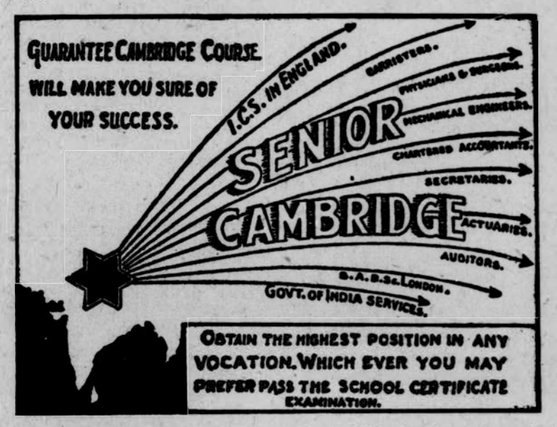

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18520 S. R. Paranjpe.
18521 S. G. Paraswar.
18523 S. D. Patankar.
18526 M. M. Phatak.
18529 V. L. Prabhudesai.
18532 V. G. Rahurkar.
18534 V. R. Ramdasi.
18535 C. M. Ranade.
18536 N. D. Randive
18539 S. S Risbud.
18541 S. G. Sahasrabudhe.
18542 V. A. Sangawe.
18549 A. Y Shete.
18550 T. R. Shete.
18556 C. C. Swami.
18559 A. V. Tembe.
18564 T. K. Vatkar.
18566 V. A. Waghchoure.
18567 G. K. Zambre.

Pr., Eng. and P. Ch.
18594 A. R. Wadia.

BELGAUM CENTRE.

Sk., Mar. and B. Z.
18595 A. G. Deshpande.
18597 D. S. Kinare.
18600 B. G. Patil.

Sk., Mar. and P. Hy.
18603 V. G. Dhopeshwar.
18605 G. K. Gokhale.
18606 V. V. Hebalkar.
18609 S. G. Joshi.
18619 P. S. Mulgaonkar.
18622 N. A. Patkar.
18623 C. M. Redkar.
18627 B. S. Suryavanshi.

Sk., Mar. and P. Ch.
18632 V. K. Apte.
18633 W. K. Apte.
18634 S. G. Aroskar.
18636 S. S. Athalekar.
18640 D. M. Bhide.
18648 A. V. Damle.
18658 B. K. Dublay.
18659 G. P. Gadgil.
18660 K. G. Gajendragadkar. (Also appearing in Arith.)
18674 R. B. Joshi.
18675 S. V. Joshi.
18677 D. G. Kabe.
18681 G. N. Kale.
18682 B. A. Kamat.
18683 M. A. Kambale.
18688 M. V. Khasnis.
18692 S. M. Kolekar.
18695 B. N. Kulkarni.
18702 K. B. Kulkarni.
18707 R. V. Kulkarni.
18709 S. V. Kulkarni. (Also appearing in Arith.)
18710 S. R. Kulkarni.
18718 L. M. Marathe
18719 S. R. Marathe
18723 V. S. Natekar
18730 V. A. Sabnis.
18731 D. V. Sathe
18734 G. R. Shirodkar.
18737 J. N. Teli.
18738 V. G. Thanedar.
18739 R. L. Topajiche.
18740 P. G. Tulpule
18741 S. G. Tulpule.
18742 G. C. Vaidya.

Sk., Kan. and P. Hy.
18747 R. N. Kulkarni

Sk, Kan. and P. Ch.
18755 N. G. Bhandiwad.
18764 S. S. Chitnis.
18766 V. S. Desai
18769 K. V. Devale.
18770 V. M. Dibbi.
18772 M. S. Dubale.
18773 B. K. Halepyati.
18778 S. S. Inganalli.
18782 K. V. Joshi.
18783 N. B. Kalaghatagi.
18789 V. V. Kavatnalli.
18790 D. S. Khadabadi.
18792 G. B. Kulkarni.
18794 H. R. Kulkarni.
18799 S. A. Kulkarni.
18802 R. R. Kuragund.
18806 B. N. Mannur.
18808 A. T. Mirji.
18810 P. R. Mysore.
18816 N. S. Parushetti.
18817 B. S. Patil.
18818 D. C. S. Patil
18827 N. K. Patilkulkarni.
18823 K. N. Raichur.
18839 R. P. Soratur.

Sk., Eng. and P. Ch.
18842 G. K. Alurkar.
18843 S. G. Athni.
18845 P. R. Bondre.
18846 D. K. Daddikar.
18847 S. S. Deshpande.
18848 B. G. Dhopeshwarkar.
18849 N. G. Ghaisas.
18850 A. D. Golikeri
18851 V. N. Guunaji.
18852 M. K. Havaldar.
18853 S. K. Havalkar.
18854 V. N. Herekar
18855 D. V. Joshi.
18858 M. P. Koppikar.
18859 R. R. Kulhalli.
18860 R. K. Kulkarni.
18862 V. Y. Lele.
18863 G. R. Mavinkurve.
18865 P. R. Nandgadkar.
18866 S. V. Pikle.
18867 N. S Potdar.
18869 H. K. Raibagkar.

Fr., Eng. and P. Hy.
18895 M. O. Barreto.
18898 M. O. Fernandes.
18901 E. T. Saldanha.
18902 L. C. Saldanha.

Fr., Eng. and P. Ch.
18903 F. E. Alphonso.
18905 P. G. Da Costa.
18907 N. L. D'Sousa.
18908 S. D'Souza.
18911 G. Francis.
18912 B. F. Gonsalves
18913 M. V. Kittur.
18914 P. V. Kittur.
18915 T. G Lieu
18916 J. B. Mascarenhas.
18917 D. F. Rodriques.
18918 L. B. Saldanha.

Lat., Eng. and P. Ch.
18924 N. D'Cruz.
18926 A. S. DeQuadros
18928 R. D'Sousa.
18930 B. F. D'Souza.
18932 I. F. D'Souza.
18935 T. F. D'Souza.
18937 E. A. S. X. Dias.
18938 F. Fernandes.
18940 B. F. Nazare.
18941 J. T. Peretra
18942 C. S. Pinto.
18944 J. P. Rodrigues.

A. M., Kan. and P. Ch.
18951 G. B. Chinivar
18952 V. M. Kalasannavar.
18953 S. C. Kudari
18963 K. C. Shilayyanavaramath.
18969 B. D'Sa.
18971 M. D'Souza.
18977 W. Barretto.
18980 A. J. F. M. Crasto.
18983 A. M. C. J. Da Graca E. Costa.
18984 M. J. Da Graca E. Costa.
18985 I. B. DeSouza.
18987 V. Dias.
18990 C. V. Fernandes.
18991 F. A. Fernandes.
18993 J. S. F. M. Fernandes.
18994 J. V. Kamat.
18995 N. Kamat.
18996 A. A. Lobo.
19000 A. J. Pinto.
19004 A. C. Sequeira.
19006 W. T. Tavares.

DHULIA CENTRE.

Sk., Mar. and P. Hy.
19014 K. B. Sonar.

Sk., Mar. and P. Ch.
19016 K. S. Ahire.
19017 H. B. Ambekar.
19020 S. J. Bangali.
19025 B. T. Bhalerao.
19026 D. S. Bhalode. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19034 N. D. Bhavsar.
19035 H. N. Bhawsar. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19040 S. V. Borole.
19044 I. T. Chaudhari.
19046 M. N. Chaudhari
19047 P. H. Chaudhari. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19051 S. S. Chaudhari.
19055 P. M. Choudhari
19059 B. C. Chouk.
19060 N. M. Dani.
19062 I. P. Deshmukh.
19063 M. P. Deshmukh.
19066 R. M. Deshpande.
19071 G. D. Dugal
19075 A. N. Gokhale.
19076 B. G. Gujarathi.
19078 H. S. Gujarathi.
19079 K. C. Gujarathi.
19086 S. K. Gujarathi.
19087 G. M Humbad.
19088 V. D. Inamdar.
19090 G. N. Jahagirdar.
19091 B. D. Jamkhedkar.
19097 I. G. Joshi.
19098 K. Y. Joshi.
19099 L. M. Joshi.
19112 S. V. Kashyape.
19113 V. V. Katdare.
19114 K. V. Kelkar.
19119 D. H. Kolhatkar.
19122 S. M Koli
19131 G. P. Kulkarni.
19134 K. Y. Kulkarni.
19136 M. V. Kulkarni.
19137 N. V. Kulkarni.
19139 R. K. Kulkarni.
19143 S. D. Kulkarni. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19151 J. G. Limaye.
19152 S. D. Lingayat
19162 D. R. Marwadi.
19163 M. K. Marwadi (Also appearing in Arith.)
19164 S. H. Marwadi
19165 S. H. Marwadi
19166 K. N. Mhaskar.
19167 D. G. Misar
19168 V. N. Mohani
19177 W. C. Nehete
19192 B. S. Patil. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19193 B. B. Patil.
19195 D. L. Patil.
19203 N. S. Patil.
19204 N. G. Patil.
19205 P. M. Patil.
19210 S. G. Patil.
19214 K. T. Puranik.
19215 P. D. Puranik.
19222 A. A. Rao.
19224 V. S. Risbud
19227 S. H. Sabane
19231 G. J. Sali.
19232 G. R. Sanar.
19233 V. G. Sane.
19236 M. H. Sarode.
19238 P. N. Satbhai.
19243 R. N. Shah.
19247 B. L. Shelke.
19248 B. T. Shimpi. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19250 S. T. Shimpi.
19257 A. M. Sukhatme.
19258 D. M. Suryavanshi.
19259 R. S. Sutar
19260 P. D. Talele.
19262 M. N. Tapasvi
19266 V. S. Udare.
19267 P. D. Upasani.
19268 M. R. Vaidya.
19274 V. P. Velhankar.
19276 S. P. Wahalkar.
19279 L. S. Wani.
19287 M. D. Zambare.
19288 A. G. Zope.

Sk., Eng. and P. Ch.
19291 G. K. Abhyankar.
19292 H. V. Apte.
19294 B. T. Dixit.
19296 K. M. Kharkar.
19298 M. D. Mahajani.
19299 W. P. Mule.
19302 V. M. Patil.
19305 S. D. Soundankar.
19306 G. G. Wadalkar.
19310 K. B. Sayad.

Pr., Ur. and P. Ch.
19315 R. J. M. Jamilur.
19318 A. G. Mohammad Ayyub.
19319 M. U. Mohamad Haneef.
19324 S. A. S. Mohammad.
19331 N. S. A. H. Syed.

KARACHI CENTRE.

Sk. Mar. and P. Ch.
19344 B. P. Dalvi.
19345 D. R. Dalvi.
19346 V. P. Gaitonde.
19350 T. B. Narvekar.
19354 P. R. Shinde.

Sk., Guj. and P. Ch.
19358 R. N. Adalja.
19359 P. P. Badlani.
19360 V. G. Bhagtani.
19361 A. M. Bhatt.
19362 C. P. Chatpar.
19364 S. D. Choudri
19366 C. P. Dave.
19368 R. S. Goyani
19369 S. K. Gundecha.
19370 K. A. Hemani.
19373 M. M. Joshi.
19376 K. D. Maniar.
19377 H. M Mankodi.
19378 K. D Mehta.
19380 N. D. Nanavati.
19381 N. C. Oza.
19383 B. K. Patel.
19388 U. D. Sampat.
19389 V. N. Sampat.
19390 C. M. Shah.
19392 N. S. Shah.
19393 T. D. Shah.
19396 P. J. Swali.
19398 H. J. Thaker.
19402 D K. Vithlani.
19403 S. A. Vora.
19404 V. K. Vyas.

Sk., Sin. and D. Sc.
19406 H. R. Jagesia.
19407 I. S. Jagesia.
19408 S. R. Jagesia.

Sk., Sin. and P. Ch
19409 T. K. Sharanghdhar

Sk., Hind. and P. Hy.
19414 J. S. Tripathi

Sk., Hind. and P. Ch.
19419 B. G. Ghopra.
19420 S. K. Chugh
19423 A. N. Jolly.
19426 J. G. Kapur.
19429 L. J. Malik.
19435 R. R. Sahae.
19442 M. P. Vaid.

Sk., Eng. and P. Ch.
19443 K. H. Bhatia.
19444 S. K. Ghose

Pr., Sin. and D. Sc.
19461 S. S. Karamchandani.

Pr., Sin. and P. Hy.
19466 G. I. Ahuja.
19468 Md. U. M. K. Ansari
19483 S. H. Bhiryani.
19487 S. C. Chabria.
19506 B. A. Jotsinghaney.
19507 S. K. Jumrani
19508 S. K. Jumrani
19509 B. L. Karamchandani.
19511 D. T. Keswaney.
19515 V. M. Khemani.
19517 U. S. Khubchandani
19538 B. G. Nainani.
19541 P. P. Prithiani.
19544 B. S. Raheja.
19571 R. N. Totlani.
19578 N. S. Vazirani.

Pr., Sin. and P. Ch.
19580 H. M. H. Abassi
19582 C. V. Advanev.
19585 K. V. Advani.
19587 J. D. Ahuja.
19590 M. T. Amardinani.

KARACHI CENTRE.

19594 S. R. Assudani
19595 A. J. Aurora.
19599 A. S. Bachani
19600 L. L. Balani.
19603 P. T. Ballani.
19604 V. P. Ballani.
19607 C. J. Belani.
19609 R. P. Bellani.
19611 K. M. Bhagat.
19613 B. C. Bhambhani.
19614 T. V. Bhambhani.
19615 B. H. Bhatia.
19617 P. N. Bhatia
19618 P. V. Bhatia.
19619 G. S. Bhavnani
19620 M. G. Bhavnani.
19623 T. H. Bhojwani.
19624 A. U. Bijlani.
19625 G. H. Bijlani.
19631 T. P. Bijlani.
19632 A. A. K. B. Brohi.
19635 G. R. Chainani.
19637 K. I. Chandlo.
19641 A. M. Chandwani.
19642 B. T Chandwani.
19645 T. J. Chellani.
19649 G. K. Chugani.
19650 T. G. Dadwani.
19651 C. J Dalwaney.
19653 J. M. Daswani.
19657 H. V. Derhianani.
19658 D. L. Dewani.
19672 S. T. Gianchandani.
19675 D. S. Gidwani.
19681 M. I. Gurbuxani.
19686 S. J. Hingoraney.
19687 B. C. Hingorani.
19690 R. L. Hingorani.
19693 K. A. Hussaini.
19696 R. C. Israni.
19697 M. R. M. Jaffery.
19700 R. K. Jagtiani.
19702 M. T. Jaisinghani.
19704 H. D. Jeswani.
19705 P. L. Jeswani.
19706 L. J. Jethani.
19708 K. S. Jethwani.
19710 L. K. Jhangiani.
19716 G. P. Karamchandaney.
19717 K. P. Karanchandaney.
19718 H. D. Karamchandani.
19721 U. N. Karnani.
19723 D. G. Keswani.
19724 G. H. Keswani.
19729 J. N. Khabar.
19733 T. N. Khemani.
19734 H. N. Khewani.
19735 N. D. Khilaney.
19737 H. J. Khubchandani.
19740 P. L. Kotak
19741 P. L. Kotwaney.
19743 D. A. Kripalani.
19748 A. B. Lalwani.
19750 S. D. Malkani.
19752 B. T. Mamtani.
19753 D. K. Mamtani.
19755 K. G. Mani
19756 C. M. Mansukhani.
19760 S. C. Mansukhani.
19762 U. J. Matai
19764 M. P. Memon.
19765 K. C. Merani.
19769 D. V. Moolchandani
19770 G. C. Moorjaney
19771 G. I. Motiani.
19773 A. R. Motwane.
19776 I. N Mulchandani.
19783 D. A. Nihalani.
19788 N. P. Panjabi.
19789 R. C. Parwani.
19790 T. H Peshori
19791 H W. Phoolwadhianey
19793 R. N. Phulwar.
19795 G. W. Pokardasani.
19800 M. H. Raisinghani.
19802 P. T. Rajpal.
19803 B. D. Rajwani.
19805 L. P. Ramrakhianey.
19806 R. S. Ramrakhia. ney.
19809 Md. S. A. K. Rind.
19810 G. G. Rochlani.
19812 L. R. Sadani.
19814 T. K Sadhuwani.
19817 B. G. Sahijwani.
19820 B. J. Shahaney.
19826 W. Md. H. Shaikh
19829 P. D Shivadsani.
19831 V. P. Shivdasani.
19834 S. H. Sipahimalani.
19835 C. J. Sobhrajani.
19837 G. H. Sujansingani
19838 L. M. Sukhwani
19849 L. S. Thakur.

Pr., Sin. and P. Ch
19851 A. R. Tindwani.
19852 M. S. Tindwani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19854 L. J. Tulsiani.
19857 S. N. Vaswaney.
19859 D. H. Vaswani.
19861 S. P. Vaswani
19864 H. M. Vazirani.
19866 G. L. Wadhwani

Pr., Ur. and P. Hy.
19867 T. J. Chawla

Pr., Ur. and P. Ch.
19871 R. G. Allawadhi.

Pr., Eng. and D. Sc.
19883 S. S. Irani.
19888 A. Channa.
19892 S. B. B. A. Irani.
19894 W.-Ur R. Khan. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19896 R. D. Manghirmalani.

Fr., Sin and P. Ch.
19910 D. L. Malkani.
19915 H. B. Gorwalla.
19916 J. C. Laskari.
19917 N. H. Sethna.
19918 D. S. Shahookar.

Fr., Eng. and P. Hy
19925 M. Pereira.
19926 T. Pereira.

Fr., Eng. and P. Ch.
19928 C. Advani.
19929 T. L. K. Asrani.
19932 O. D'Mello.
19934 P. K. Malkani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19936 S. Muzumdar.
19940 C. N. Wadia.

Lat., Eng. and P. Ch.
19941 M. J. Braganza.
19942 M. P. Braganza.
19944 G. Chattopadhya. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19945 D. G. D'Souza.
19946 A. P. Dubash.
19947 F. M. Dunbar. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19948 M. J. K. Fadooani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19949 L. Fonseca. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19951 B. J. Gandhi. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19953 G. M. Jagtiani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19956 H. N. Mansukhani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19957 J. C. Misquita.
19958 K. B. Mody. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19959 T. A. A. R. Rahman (Also appearing in Arith.)
19960 J. G. Rodrigues. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19961 E E. Solomon. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19962 R. K. Talwar.
19963 M. M. Tejula. (Also appearing in Arith.)
19964 G. G. Vaswani.

Ar., Sin. and P. Ch.
19972 G. G. S. Matiary.
19973 P. M. M. Memon.
19977 D. M. A. Shaikh

Ar., Ur. and P. Ch.
19983 W. K. Ahmadi.
19985 Md. R. S. D. Janjua
19987 A. F. Kuettawala.
19989 A. H. Sherwani.

Ar. Eng. and P. Ch.
19992 H. A Alavi

HYDERABAD (SIND) CENTRE.

Sk., Sin. and P. Hy.
19994 P. R. Malkani.

Sk., Sin. and P. Ch.
19998 S. H. Gulrajani.
19999 H. J. Israni.

Pr., Sin. and P. Hy.
(Also appearing in Arith.)
20015 G. K. Chatani.
20022 A. S. Kazi.
20028 T. S. Moolchandaney.
20029 A. K. Mulchandaney.
20030 L. G. Panjani.

Pr., Sin. and P. Ch.
20037 A. B. Advani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20038 B. P. Advani.
20039 B. K. Advani.
20040 B. B. Advani.
20045 S. N. Advani.
20046 S. G. Advani
20047 T. V. Advani.
20051 S. M. R. Akhund.
20054 S. M. B. K. Aiyan'
20055 H. A. A. G. Arbab.
20056 R. B. Asgnani.
20059 G. T. Asudani.
20065 T. N. Balani.
20066 B. A. Bedi.
20068 B. H. Bhagwani.
20072 L. K. Bhatia.
20074 D. M. A. Bhatti.
20075 D. M Bhavnani.
20078 R. H. Bhawnani.
20080 K. J. Bhojwani.
20088 M. A. Bukhari.
20089 K. G. Bulchandani.
20092 H. C. Bulli.
20093 J. T. Butani.
20097 J. A. Chhatwaney. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20103 G. G. Chandiramani.
20104 H. M. Chandiramani.
20106 S. H. Chandiramani
20108 M. N. Chodhri.
20111 B. H Daryani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20115 M. H. Dayalani.
20117 S. L. Dinani.
20118 V. K. Dinani.
20120 D. R. Gangiani.
20122 B. M. Gidvani.
20125 K. N. Gidwani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20127 R. J. Gidwani.
20128 B. K Gulrajani.
20133 G. M. Gurbani.
20145 S. J. Hiranandani.
20146 C. J. Hirdaramani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20149 T. C. Jagiasi.
20153 A. N. H. K. Jatoi.
20159 S. U. Jhangiani.
20160 P. R. Jhuremalani.
20161 T. K. Jhuremalani.
20162 K. G. Jiandani
20163 W. A. Junejo.
20168 G. J. Kewalramani.
20170 N. N. Khemani.
20172 M. D. Khetani.
20174 L. U. Kirpalani.
20177 R. V. Kirpalani.
20181 H. S. Lakhani.
20182 K. G. Lakhani. (Also appearing in Arith and P. Hy.)
20184 S. H. Lalvani
20185 H. B. Lalwaney. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20190 G. B. Mahitani.
20191 V. H. Mahitani.
20193 G. C. Mahtani.
20198 G. B. Malkani.
20199 I. N. Malkani.
20200 K. R. Malkani.
20203 P. K Malkani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20209 G. R. Mansukhani.
20210 R. S. Mansukhani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20212 R. B. Massand.
20213 H. V. Matlaney.
20215 R. M. Melvani.
20218 A. K. M. H. Memon. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20219 B. M. H. Memon.
20221 H. M. I. Memon. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20223 S. M. H. A. M. Memon.
20224 Y. M. M. P. Memon
20226 H. J. Mirchandani.
20228 K. J. Mirchandani.
20229 K. L. Mirchandani.
20230 M. T. Mirchandani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20231 M. G. Mirchandani.
20232 M. J. Mirchandani. (Also appearing in Ur.)
20241 S. J. Mohanani.
20246 B. C. Nandwani.
20254 R. J. Punjabi.
20256 V. K. Punwani.
20257 M. U. A. Rajput.
20260 G Z. Ramchandani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20261 K. R. Ramchandani.
20262 M. L. Ramchandani.
20263 N. V. Ramchandani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20265 P. H. Ramchandani.
20268 T. K. Rathi.
20273 L. C. Sadhwani.
20277 L. R. Sajnani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20283 D. C. Shahani.
20284 I. P. Shahani.
20287 G. M. Shaikh. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20288 M. B. M. T. Shaikh
20290 L. M. Sharda
20291 M. K. Sharda.
20294 K. R Shivlani
20297 H. P Sipahimalani. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20300 G. K. Soneji
20301 R. L. Soneji.
20303 M N Sujananey. (Also appearing in Arith.)
20308 T. N. Tejwani
20313 L. R. Thadhani
20314 R. B. Thadhani
20315 K. D. Thanwani.
20317 G. H. A. Umrani (Also appearing in Arith.)
20322 S. L. Varma. (Also appearing in Hind.)
20326 N. K. Vaswani
20327 R. S. Vaswani
20330 R. R. Verjani.
20332 J. T. Wadhwani.
20336 T. N. Wadhwani
20337 T. R. Wadhwani

Pr., Ur. and P. Ch.
20340 M. A. I. Rajput

Ar., Sin. and P. Ch.
20344 A. K. M. Ahmadani.
20345 H. A. Arain.
20352 M. K. A. M. Baloch.
20356 G. H. Bihan.
20358 G. U. Gurnani.
20359 M. S. M. S. Kazi.
20360 M. I. M. R. Korejo.
20361 G. A. Kureshi.
20362 L. H. Mangwano.
20366 M. A. H. Memon.

SHIKARPUR CENTRE.

Sk., Sin. and P. Hy.
20371 J. B Bahrani.
20372 R. B. Jethmalani.
20373 M. P. Lakhmani.

Pr., Sin. and P. Hy.
20382 N. M. Advani.
20383 A. G. Ahuja.
20386 R. N. Bagwani.
20387 J. N. Bajaj.
20390 P. P. Bathlaja.
20397 I. K. Bhatia.
20403 P. D. Chawla.
20406 M. W. Dharamdasani
20407 D. N. Dodeja.
20409 N. T. Gurnani.
20410 S. M. Hotwani.
20417 K. T. Katthar.
20419 V. N. Khatar.
20422 L. C. Khushiramani
20425 M. N. Lalla
20427 B. S. Lalla.
20429 G. N. Madnani.
20439 K. J. Mulchandani.
20448 S. R Rajani
20456 H. J. Sukheja
20457 A. M. B. K. Talpur.
20461 T. B. Wadhwani.

Pr., Sin. and P. Ch.
20466 L. D. Ahuja.
20468 U. H. Ajwani.
20476 T. M. Bajaj.
20477 L. C. Bakkru.
20478 U. U. Bakkru.
20482 G. I. Basantani.
20483 M. T.

CAIRO LETTER

Expulsion Of Drug Traffiker

HIS WOMAN AGENT IN INDIA FINED

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail)

Following sensational discoveries made as a result of the enquiries carried on by the Egyptian Police, the Commissioner of Police has expelled an Indian from Cairo. The name of the person is Magumal Assumal, who has been carrying on business as a silk merchant in the country for the last 35 years.

Police enquiries disclosed that Magumal had been carrying on dealings in "Charas" also, besides his silk business. Only recently, the Post Office authorities were able to recover a tola each of "charas" in three of the envelopes addressed to Magumal.

CLEVER ORGANISATION

It is stated that Magumal belongs to Hyderabad (Sind) from where he used to receive covers in which were being sent "charas".

This he used to sell at very high prices in Egypt, since no cocaine, "charas" or similar things are allowed to be brought in the country.

In order to avoid detection and suspicion from the authorities—if he were to receive plenty of covers addressed to him at one particular address—Magumal had arranged the affair in such a nice and organised manner that his "consignee" used to send "charas" in envelopes from Hyderabad (Sind) and addressed to various places in Egypt. Magumal would visit these places and collect the covers and gather the "charas".

After this he would go to Cairo and sell the stuff in small quantities at very high rates. He used to be getting anything from £300 to £400 for it, making from a hundred to £300 net profit on each bargain. He has made thousands of pounds on these transactions so far.

According to the Egyptian Law, whoever is found in possession of "charas", cocaine, etc., is liable to be convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment plus £1,000 fine,—whatever little quantity the person might be in possession of. Besides this, he can be expelled from the country, for Egypt doesn't want to allow any sort of drug traffic to go on in the country.

A SMART DEPARTMENT

The Egyptian Customs department is the smartest in the world in the detection of drug traffic and just like the Canadian Mounties "always getting their man," the Egyptian Customs men are certain to catch an article sent to the country, in which any sort of drug is hidden. It will be recalled here that some years ago several books were being sent from India to Egypt and inside these thin layers of "charas" was being inserted. The people thought that they could outwit the authorities, but no, the Egyptian Customs got them all seized and confiscated.

Following the expulsion of Magumal, the Egyptian Police authorities informed the Hyderabad (Sind) Police authorities regarding this whole story of the affair and asked them to make further enquiries in the matter. The Sind Police were able to unearth fuller details of the transaction and traced a woman, named Mussamat Ramibai, who was Magumal's "consignee" or agent from India and used to sell all these envelopes to him, enclosing therein the "charas".

Mussamat Ramibai was later arrested and produced before the court and convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to suffer six months' imprisonment.

AMNESTY IN SYRIA

Following the pressure brought upon him by several well-known leaders, the Premier of Syria has announced that he is having discussions with the French authorities regarding the exception made in the general amnesty declared for all political prisoners and internees, etc., in the case of Fouzi Kaowji, the Palestine Arab leader and his colleagues, who did not get the benefit of the amnesty.

The Premier is trying his best to get these also included in the general amnesty and hopes that within a month he would be able to get them complete freedom.

MINT FOR EGYPT

The Egyptian Government is busy preparing a scheme for installing a mint to mint coins for country. So far, Egypt used to get her coins minted in Birmingham.

In this connection it is stated that after the establishment of a mint of its own in Egypt, the Near East countries would also get their coins minted in Cairo.

LINKING BAGHDAD AND TEHRAN

It is stated that the Minister in charges of Transport, Communications and Public Works in Iraq is contemplating a new project of establishing a direct railway line between Baghdad and Tehran, the capitals respectively of Iraq and Iran.

The importance of this project is obvious for this will enable Iraq to transport her goods for export to the Persian Gulf easily, directly and conveniently, and the same will be the case in regard to the goods being exported by Iran to Iraq or those imported into Iraq through the Persian Gulf.

Miss Amina Hajee Abu Mitha, first to pass Pre-Matric examination in Muslim University, Aligar, second among the ladies of the Memon community of Bombay to matriculate. She is the daughter of Haji Abu Mitha.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

(Continued from Page 14.)

The Dowan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship—To No. 18660 K. G. Gajendragadkar.

The Valiabhadas Valji Scholarship—To No. 16601 G. D. Ved.

The R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship—To No. 13072 B. M. A. Mehar.

The Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship—To No. 15955 A. B. Shah.

The Lord Sandhurst Scholarship—To No. 20218 A. K. M. H. Memon.

The Narayan Mahadeo Parmanand Prize—To No. 17651 N. Tembe, Malati.

The Ebrahim Nurdin Scholarship—To No. 12901 S. A. Neemuchwalla.

The Chatfield Prize—To No. 17651 E. H. S. Lakhani.

The Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji Scholarship—To No. 16070 G. A. Thakker.

The Miss Yamunabai Atmaram Dalvi Scholarship—To No. 13308 Krishnabai A. Apte.

The Rajaram Govindram Scholarship—To No. 14631 M. C. Chudgar.

The Dinanath S. Mankar Gold Medal—To No. 11704 P. N. Bhagwati.

The Sardar Bhimrao Ramrao Akbarnavis Sanskrit Scholarship—To No. 18246 S. B. Kulkarni.

The Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Scholarship—To No. 12185 Kusum B. Senjit

The Edward Dalgado Scholarship—To No. 13185 Maria E. S. Cordeiro.

The Bai Sitabai R. Naik Scholarship—To No. 15955 A. B. Shah.

The Narhar Rowjee Beedkar Scholarship—Divided between Nos. 13817 and 14031 V. D. Kulkarni and S. A. Punde.

The Narhar Rowjee Beedkar Prize—Divided among Nos. 13573, 13930, 14724 and 18498 B. V. Gokhale, N. G. Oka, D. B. Joshi and N. V. Loharekar.

The results of the following candidates are reserved:—14563, 14564 and 15879.

Of the successful candidates the following have passed in the additional subjects offered by them as shown below:—

ARITHMETIC.

10707, 10772, 10823, 11105, 11106, 11107, 11155, 11156, 11185, 11369, 11394, 11426, 11441, 11546, 11557, 11627, 11654, 11702, 11704, 11716, 11768, 11788, 12022, 12035, 12108, 12119, 12134, 12150, 12166, 12172, 12225, 12723, 12773, 12774, 13109, 13257, 13275, 13319, 13331, 13356, 13481, 13683, 13955, 14031, 14062, 14084, 14105, 14198, 14247, 14364, 14397, 14404 14847, 14956, 15026, 15151, 15207, 15655, 15706, 15738, 15778, 15926, 16540, 16918, 16975, 17084, 17782, 17984, 18043, 18154, 18190, 18248, 18249, 18660, 18912, 18937, 18940, 18983, 18994, 19035, 19047, 19163, 19248, 19360, 19444, 19511, 19587, 19593, 19651, 19717, 19762, 19790, 19814, 19934, 19959, 19960, 19962, 19963, 20097, 20182, 20185, 20210, 20230, 20287, 20297, 20317, 20362, 20483, 20530, 20516, 20519, 20567, 20563.

Physiology and Hygiene 11385, 11716, 11830, 11878, 11968, 12773, 12774, 12776, 12919, 13641, 14247, 15649, 15778, 18940, 19717, 20182.

English (with Texts). 18182, 18229, 20519.

Portuguese. 18926.

Marathi. 12149.

Physics and Chemistry. 13257, 13261, 13275, 20371, 20372, 20373.

Gujarati. 16620.

Kannada. 18713.

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MAHAKOSHAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)
PIPARIA, June 4.

Pandit Durgashanker Mehta of Seoni was unanimously elected President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Political Conference, Piparia, holding session on the 10th instant. A strong Reception Committee has been formed. Lala Arjunsingh has been elected president of the Reception Committee, and Shambhudayal Misra as Secretary.

Arrangements for the Conference are complete.

Captain Awadeshpratap Singh is specially coming down here to advise propaganda in villages. Syed Ahmed has been appointed captain of the volunteers districts.

English Cities Twice As Dirty As American

The Air of British cities is nearly twice as dirty as that of American, according to a report on atmospheric pollution issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Although Britain's air is purer than it was 20 years ago, it is still far from being as pure as it might be. The Superintendent points out cities in which there has been a definite improvement. These include London, Glasgow, Gloucester, Leicester and Newcastle. Improvement has not been in all cases continuous. London now shows the highest average pollution from sulphur gases of any British city with seasonal changes. These, it is stated, point to the domestic coal-fire as the culprit.

The Associated Press is informed that the Government of India has received no official information of Sir C. V. Raman's reported resignation. The announcement is, therefore, being treated with reserve.

HIS AMUSING DISCOVERY

Bharucha's Posers For Jamnadas Mehta

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

To err is human. To defend it is folly. To persist in it is vanity and temporary insanity. And on top of that, to paint one's opponent black, to cover his own guilt, is presumption personified.

That's the way, that Bhai Jamnadas Mehta has treaded to-day!

(1) He has erred in accepting a ministership in defiance of public opinion!

(2) He defends it—, what is an undemocratic act!

(3) He continues in his office as though he is discharging his duty to the public!

(4) And on top of all that, he characterises 98 p.c. of Congressmen as Puppets!

Jamnadas' Great Discovery !

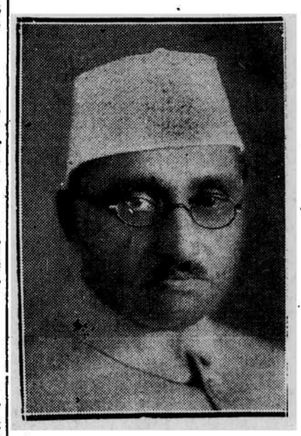
May we know from Bhaiji Jamnadas, as to when he made this stupendous discovery?

(1) Not, when he entered the Corporation on Vithalbhai's Congress Ticket!

(2) Not, when he re-entered it on the same Ticket a second time.

(3) Not, when he was elected to the Assembly with the support of Congressmen.

(4) Not, when he was elected to the Mayoral Gadi by Congressmen's support.



Jamnadas.

(5) So his latest discovery is evidently made, since he accepted Ministership!

(6) May we know, what wonderful Telescope fell into his hand, that has enabled him to discover in as many weeks, what he could not observe in as many years? Will not Jamnadas bhai give us the name of his wonderful 'telescope?' Or was his wonderful discovery predicted in his 'horoscope'?

Puppet Or Parrot ?

Bhaiji Jamnadas, in support of his latest discovery, cites the instance of Bhaiji B. G. Kher running between the Government House and Sirdar Vallabhbhai's residence for the latter's advice and guidance. He obviously suggests that Bhaiji Kher acted as Vallabhbhai's puppet! This is most amusing. May we know, from Minister Mr. Jamnadas:—

(1) Whether he wasn't after running up to Vir Vithalbhai for his advice and guidance?

(2) Was he not seeking the same even at Delhi?

(3) Was he not writing for it, even when Vithalbhai was abroad?

(4) Was he not constantly consulting the late lamented Bejonji Madon during the prolonged controversy of 16d Ratio?

(5) Was not Mr. Madon furnishing Bhaiji Jamnadas with all the data and arguments—both in regard to the Ratio and the Government of India annual Budget?

(6) Was he not parading those facts and figures on the floor of the Assembly?

(7) Did we not compliment him on his performance?

(8) Was it not his Master's voice, that he was echoing in the Assembly?

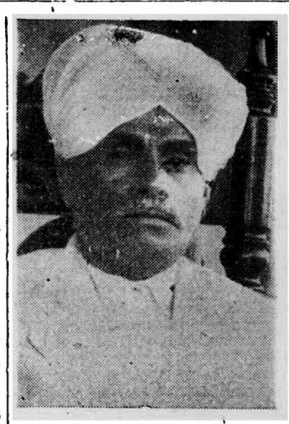
(9) How would he now review that performance of his?—Did he act as a Puppet or Parrot?

A Dukedom For Jamnadas !

Though Bhaiji Jamnadas has never craved for any title, no Congressman will deny to him a Dukedom in the Domain of Congress Detractors!

WELL DONE, MR. HORNIMAN

It is an open secret, that Bhaiji Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Horniman have been close friends for years past. And yet, Mr. Horniman hasn't spared Mr. Jamnadas in regard to the recent regrettable phase of his public life. In his masterly article, "Mehta's Masquerade," appearing in the "Sentinel" of the 1st inst., Mr. Horniman has unmasked Mr. Mehta's recent doings with a clarity, vivacity and impartiality, which do credit to this dear veteran Journalist. Well done Mr. Horniman.



Sjt. Shankarrao Parpe, who has been elected president of Poona Municipality for this year.

WORLD CHAMPION WRESTLER IN MADRAS

Prof. Gama And Party's Tour Programme

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Prof. Gama, world champion wrestler, accompanied by his younger brother Imam Bux his cousin Hamida, the "wrestling lion of the Punjab" and a party of seven professional and amateur wrestlers arrived in Madras on Saturday evening by the Grand Trunk Express.

The party was given a reception at the station by Mr. C. Basu Dev, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan and others. Prof Gama, his brother and cousin were profusely garlanded.

The champion wrestler and his party are returning from a world tour after defeating 320 wrestlers all over the world including the famous Russian wrestler Stanley Zybysko and the American wrestler Jack Peterson.

Prof. Gama and party motored to "Corner Estates," Sembudas Street, G. T., Madras, where they will stay for a few days. A wrestling exhibition will be held in the city on the 6th June Prof. Gama and party will proceed to Bangalore on the 7th June where there will be wrestling exhibitions on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th June. They will visit Mysore to attend the birthday celebration of His Highness the Maharajah. They will also tour the Telugu districts. There will be wrestling contests in Guntur on the 27th and in Bezwada on the 29th June. The dates of visits to other districts are not known yet.

It may be remembered here that Gama has issued a challenge to India and the world promising an offer of Rs. 25,000 for any wrestler who could defeat his brother Imam Bux or his cousin Hamida.

Gama was awarded the World Championship Belt in 1928 by King George V and the Ex-King Edward VIII (the present Duke of Windsor) presented him a World Championship casket last year.

WEAR KHADDAR

Jawaharlal's Advice To Indians In Burma

RANGOON, (By Air Mail).

"Khaddar is our national dress," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a message to the A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, Rangoon, when he visited it during his short stay in Burma.

The message added: "What are our Indian brothers and sisters living in Burma doing for their country? What are they contributing towards our Swaraj fight? Even from here they can render enormous help, but one thing should each and every one treat as his or her duty, and that is, to wear khaddar. This—our symbol must be everywhere."—A. P.

Rubber Factory Strike Called Off

RANGOON: June 4.

The strike in the rubber factory at Kamayut, a suburb of Rangoon, was called off and all employees numbering about 400 resumed work to-day.

A decision about their grievances regarding wages will be taken by a Board consisting of representatives of the factory and the strikers with a neutral chairman.—United Press.

100 Persons Bailed Out At Lucknow

LUCKNOW: June 4.

A hundred persons who were arrested in connection with the Shia Sunni Riot have been bailed out. —A. P.

SIND LEFTISTS' MOVE

To Form New Party Under Congress Aegis

KARACHI, June 4.

Efforts are being made by several Left Wing Congress leaders in Sind to form a party within the Congress known as the "National Congress Independent Party" and in this connection Swami Govindanand, the Left Wing Leader of the Congress, the sponsor of the move, is in correspondence with several leaders including Messrs Subhas Bose, K. F. Nariman, Vinayakrao Savarkar and others.

Though it is quite premature to state as to what would be the attitude of Mr. Subhas Bose to this move, the reason for this move is understood to be due to the compromising policy the Congress is pursuing during recent months.

LEFTISTS' MOVE

In this connection Swami Govindanand stated to a representative of the "United Press" that he and Congressmen of his way of thinking were tired of the compromising policy of the Congress.

Referring to the latest pronouncements of Gandhiji Swami Govindanand said, "It is nothing but an anxiety on the part of the Right Wing Congressmen to compromise with the Government."—United Press.

Trade Union Activities At Jubbulpore

(From A Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

Since his arrival a fortnight back Mr. Bhayaji Kulkarni has organised a number of meetings to popularise Trade Unions among the workers of the various industries in Jubbulpore. He has been trying to induce the G. I. P. Workers to join the G. I. P. Railway Workers Union. He is optimistic about establishing a strong Northen centre at Jubbulpore although there is a branch of the Staff Union of the G. I. P. Dr. George D'Silva is co-operating with Mr. Kulkarni.

PREMATURE

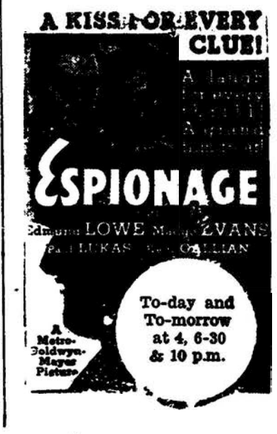
Question Of Deputation To England On Problem Of Palestine

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail)

Maulana Mohammad Miyan Farooqi, Secretary Council of Action Palestine Committee informs the Associated Press of India that press reports regarding the decision of the Council of Action to send a deputation to England to represent Indian Muslim point of view on Palestine and Syrian question to the British Government and Press are unauthorised and incorrect. The Council at its last meeting decided to circulate the proposal for sending a deputation to England among the members of the Council of Action for eliciting their opinion.

"To say that the Council has already decided in favour of sending a deputation" says the Secretary. "is therefore premature. Opinions so far received at the office show an overwhelming majority against the proposal."—A. P.

THE EXCELSIOR



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West End Patent EVERBRIGHT Steel ... Rs. 28
Rolled Gold, 10 years' quality ..... Rs. 32
9-ct. Solid Gold ..... Rs. 55
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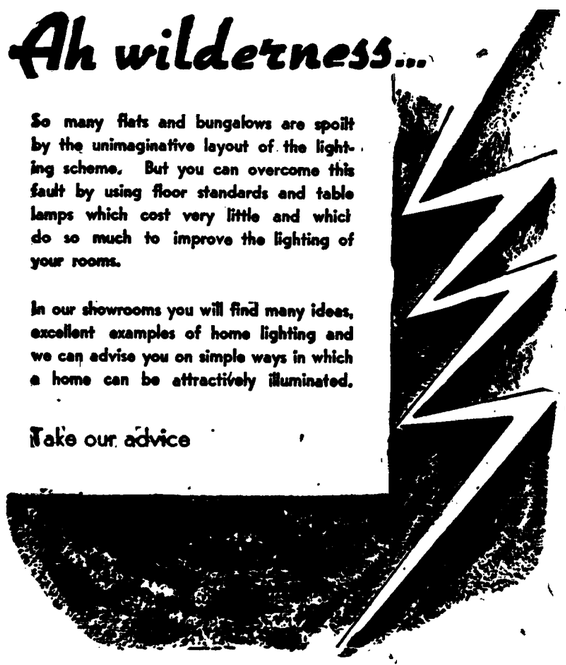

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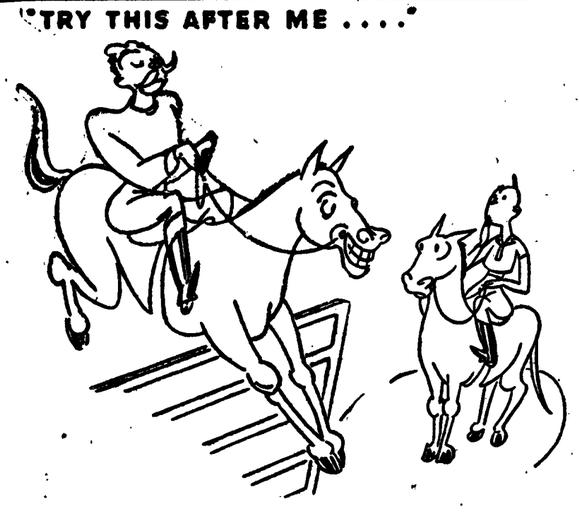

RIGHT!-BUT I'LL FIRST TRY A...

3 BECK'S

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Church Asked To Help In Rebuilding China

Madame Chiang's Message To Christian Council

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).

A fervent appeal for closer co-operation between the church, the New Life Movement and Government agencies in their programmes for the rebuilding of China was made by Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, wife of the Chinese Premier, in a message read to the biennial conference of the National Christian Council.

"In the midst of a poisoned social atmosphere," she said, "a strong religious faith should act not merely as a gas mask to protect the wearer, but it should also be as a cleansing breeze that gradually changes and purifies the dwelling places of men."

RELIGION AS GAS MASK.

Pointing to the rehabilitation work in reconquered Communist areas in Kiangsi province carried out through the co-operation of the Church and the Government, Madame Chiang declared that Christian organisations throughout China could render much-needed aid to the New Life Movement in the field of medicine, education, rural reconstruction, and the uplift of Chinese women.

"Let the younger Church of the East," she added, "and the older Churches of the West unite in a grand effort to bring new life to the people of towns and villages."—Reuter

BLOOD TESTS FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS

ISTANBUL, (By Mail).

Domestic servants in Istanbul will in future be unable to obtain employments without a health "passport."

A system of compulsory blood tests and monthly medical examinations has been started by the Municipality for this purpose.

Every cook, servant, housekeeper, kitchen-help, porter, groom, chauffeur—whether employed in private houses or in boarding houses, hotels or restaurants—must visit the municipal doctors for medical examinations.

The medical reports will be entered each month in special health books which will form the Servants' health "passports." They will be compelled to produce these books on demand.—Reuter.

THE 1940 OLYMPICS

Site Still Undecided

TOKYO, (By Mail).

For holding the Olympic games in Tokyo in 1940, the enlargement and improvement of the Outer Garden grounds of the famous Meiji Shrine has been virtually settled by the Olympics Preparations Committee, but now the Japanese Home Ministry is said to be against this plan.

Thus it is likely that new Olympic grounds will be laid out somewhere else in the suburbs of Tokyo.—Reuter.

SIAM'S POLICE WEAR

Bullet-Proof Waistcoats

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail).

Siam's police now wear bullet-proof waistcoats of Japanese make.

Surplus stock after supplying the police force are advertised for sale at about £2 10s. in the vernacular papers, with an illustration showing the protection they afforded the wearer.—Reuter.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S SIANFU DIARY

Publishing Right Granted To Chinese Company

NANKING, (By Mail).

A leading Chinese publishing house here has been granted the exclusive right to publish in China the diary kept by General Chiang Kai-Shek, the Chinese Premier, during his 14-day detention in Sianfu last December.

The copyright is good for three years.

The manuscript, more than one third of which consists of an introduction by Madame Chiang, detailing her experiences at Nanking at the time of the Sian Coup, her flight to Sian, and her trying days in the rebel stronghold, runs to about 30,000 words.

As an expression of its appreciation of the privilege of publishing the historical document, the company has agreed to set aside a portion of the proceeds of sales for the benefit of the families of the bodyguards killed in protecting the Premier.

Already U. S. 5,000 dols. has been received from America for the fund. This is the sum paid by the New York "Times" and the North American Newspaper Alliance for the exclusive world rights for the serial publication of the diary.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PARIS

(From A Correspondent).

On Monday, May 24 1937, Monsieur Albert Lebrun, President of the French Republic, performed the opening of the International Exhibition of Arts and Crafts, in the midst of a very large gathering consisting of Ambassadors, Ministers and other representatives of forty-two foreign nations. A salute of 101 guns announced the great event to the people of Paris, many of whom had gathered on the two banks of river Seine from earlier hours, to witness the unique and important function. Monsieur Blum, French Prime Minister, who holds the credit of having achieved this success during the term of his office, made a short speech in which he emphasised the determination of his Government to strive for universal peace and economic freedom inspite of great obstacles in their way. He said this most important event in the career of his cabinet, and in fact of the present time, was a bold step towards bringing the different nations on a common platform in a spirit of mutual understanding and appreciation.

MORE EXHIBITION, NOT CONFERENCES.

He also dealt with the economic aspect of this event and how such a gathering of the people of the universe would help to solve various political and economical difficulties. After this, Monsieur Paul Bastid, Minister of Commerce, also made a speech. He also dealt with the economic aspect of the Exhibition and showed how such a function was more useful and fruitful than umpteen conferences and round-tables. The venerable President of the Republic then opened the Exhibition amidst the booming of guns and hearty cheers from the massing crowd, who by this time became an ocean of humanity. The President in his capacity as the Head of the Republic thanked all the 42 nations and their representatives for accepting the invitation of his Government to participate in the Exhibition and in successfully terminating the huge task they undertook. He also paid a glowing tribute to Monsieur Edmond Labbe, Commissaire General of the Exhibition and other persons who organised and completed the programme. Melodious music specially composed for the occasion was supplied by the Paris Conservatoire and the orchestra of the Republican Guards.

ORISSA LEGISLATURE WILL MEET ON JULY 21

Congress Party Plans To Move Adjournment Motion On Interim Ministry

CUTTACK, June 4.

Brisk preparations are now going on in the Secretariat for holding the first meeting of the Orissa Legislative Assembly on July 21 next in the spacious hall of Revenshaw College.

Although the Congress Party is silent about their future plan of action, it is, however, understood that the Party will move an adjournment motion on the opening day to discuss the situation created by the unconstitutional appointment of the Ministry from minority group.

The next important stage, it is learnt, will be the tabling of a no-confidence motion against the present Ministry. In the meanwhile, the Congress Party is carrying on a raging propaganda throughout the Province against the Interim Ministry. About 500 meetings have been organised so far in rural areas.

Further, Mr. Godavari Misra, a Congress member of the Orissa Assembly, has presented a memorial to His Excellency, the Governor, signed by himself and 600 voters of his constituency, expressing no-confidence in the Ministry and urging its immediate dissolution.—United Press.

DUBLA WOMAN'S ALLEGED ELOPEMENT

Two Alleged In Scuffle

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, (By Mail).

It is reported from Navsari that a Dubla, learning that a Brahmin named Babu was eloping with his (Dubla's) wife in a motor bus going to Gandevi, took another motor bus and went to Gandevi. He caught the Brahmin and a scuffle ensued between the two. The Brahmin smashed a bottle on the head of the Dubla while the Dubla woman injured the hand of a friend of her husband with a sickle. The Gandevi police arrived on the scene and arrested the Brahmin and the Dubla woman.

A boy aged 16 named Shrikant Shanker Kawathekar was drowned on 22nd while swimming in Sursagar.

The Baroda City Aryasamaj held its annual gatherings from 27 to 30 May.

It is understood that the Baroda State Co-operative Conference will be held in the month of July. The Amreli District Co-operative Conference will be held at Kodinar on 6th June under the presidentship of Sjt. Jagjivandas Narayandas Mehta.

In spite of repeated requests to file a declaration of a weekly pamphlet to be issued by the Merchants Association Baroda, the State authorities have not moved in the matter.

Mr. Vithaldas a Jain youth of Arambhda was initiated by Jainacharya Bhaktisuri and named Vinayvijay. His wife and relatives were present on the scene and most heartily took place in the affairs.

Scholarship For Muslim Students

The Assistant Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, writes:

The following 20 scholarships for higher education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to poor and deserving Muslim students. Applications should be sent to the Hon. Secretaries so as to reach by 30th June, 1937, in the prescribed form of the Anjuman which will be supplied:—

8 Prof. Mirza Hairat Scholarships (Arts, Arabic preferred) each of Rs. 90 per annum.

4 Haji Haroon Siddik Scholarships (Science) each of Rs. 144 per annum.

3 Ibrahim Mahomed Sayani Scholarships (for Kaira or Broach students) of Rs. 48 per annum.

2 Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart. Scholarships (Commerce and Industry) each of Rs. 96 per annum.

1 Sir Rasool Khanji Scholarship (Science, Engineering, etc.) of Rs. 144 per annum.

1 Kazi Kabiruddin Scholarship (Commerce) of Rs. 90 per annum.

1 Haji Suleman Abdul Waheb Scholarship (Veterinary) of Rs. 55 per annum.

BARBED WIRE FLYING SQUADS

Reorganisation Of Paris Police

PARIS, (By Mail).

Flying Squads of Paris police are to be formed as a sequel to the serious rioting at Clichy in March, when several people were killed and hundred injured.

The police are to be equipped with searchlights and portable wireless sets, and armed with various kinds of harmless gases and portable wire entanglements. All large forces of police engaged in keeping order will be obliged to wear steel helmets.

A thorough reorganisation scheme for Paris police includes special flying squads in each district of the city, and a large body of men who can quickly be drafted anywhere at a moment's notice by the prefecture.

Extra inspectors and ten new commissioners are to be appointed to help commissioners in the suburbs, should the need arise, and more comfortable cars are to be put into service, of a type which can be used as ambulances if necessary.—Reuter.

SNAKE IN RADIO STUDIO CEILING

SINGAPORE.

A snake in the ceilings of the main studio of Singapore's new radio station, ZHL, led the authorities to summon a snake charmer. But the fakir failed to lure the reptile from its lair.

The idea of engaging a charmer came from the office boy who showed a decided reluctance to enter the ceiling and locate the reptile.

Meanwhile the station staff is on its guard against snakes, many of which have been killed in the vicinity. One theory is that the station music has lured them from the nearby jungle.—Reuter.

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(2) That those defaulting members whose date of membership is on or after 1st January 1936, shall not marry within 3 years from the date of revival of their policies, to be entitled to the relief.

(3) That such defaulters marrying within 1 year from the date of revival of their policies, shall not be entitled to any refund.

(4) That such defaulters marrying after 1 year, and before 2 years or 3 years as the case may be (as per clause 1 & 2) shall be entitled to only half the refund of monthly subscription paid.

IN CASE OF FAMILY RELIEF & VETERAN FUND.

In case of Family Relief & Veteran classes, extension is granted upto 30th June, 1937, for revival of policies within one year from the date of default, on receipt of satisfactory medical certificate of physical fitness.

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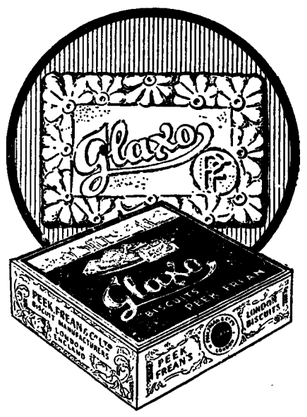

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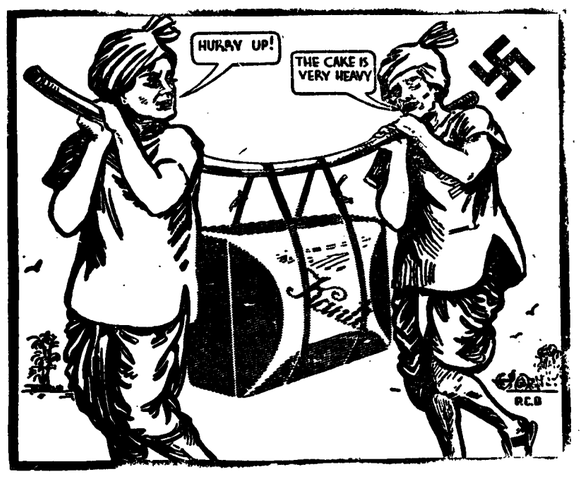

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WORLD OF SPORT: HOME AND ABROAD

Germans Sweep The Board In French Tennis Championships

(BY "LOOKER-ON.")

The French Lawn Tennis Championships have just concluded. Despite the fact that Von Cramm, the holder of the Singles' title, was unable to defend his crown, Germany swept the board. Her second string, H. Henkel, played so marvellously well that players of the stamp of Bunny Austin, Destremeau and Pat Hughes were unable to check his ultimate victory. To have a clear idea of Henkel success, we should remember that two of the three above mentioned players rank second and third in England, with Fred Perry of course in the list, and the third stands at the top of the French roll bracketted with Jean Borotra, and to none of them Henkel conceded a set.

DOUBLE CROWN FOR HENKEL.

In addition to winning the Singles title for himself, Henkel assisted Von Cramm in the capture of the Doubles Crown as well. Here again great disappointment was in store for France and England. Borotra and Bernard who were the holders of this event, were prevented from defending their title, after reaching the penultimate stage, owing to the indisposition of the latter, while the British pair, Hughes and Tuckey, were eliminated in the same round by the German couple after a terrific struggle over five sets. The South African combination, Farquharson and Kirby, made a gallant attempt to overcome the German team in the final but the latter were irresistible.

HILDA SPERLING'S THIRD VICTORY.

The third championship, to go to Germany was the Women's Singles: Frau Sperling did not meet with any difficulty in annexing for the third year in succession. Six games in the final to Mme. Mathieu and two in the semi-final to Countess de la Valdene show the tremendous margin between Hilda Sperling and her ultimate contenders. Peggy Scriven who won this championship for Britain in 1933 and 1934, was surprisingly beaten by Countess de la Valdene in the quarter-finals. Helen Jacobs, the wearer of the Wimbledon Crown, was also easily eclipsed by Mlle. Jedozejowska in the same round.

PROSPECTS OF THE DAVIS CUP.

From the results mentioned above it does not seem that England has a bright chance of retaining the Davis Cup, of the Wimbledon Crown. With Perry has gone all her hopes for the present. The fight will now lie between Germany and U. S. A. Although the second round in the European zone is still to be played, there is very little doubt that Von Cramm and Henkel will have the last say in the matter of selection of the finalists of their zone. I doubt very much if Czecho-Slovakia with Roderick Menzel in the vanguard, or Yugoslavia of Puncec and Pallada, even France with Borotra, Boussus and Destremeau, would be able to lower Germany's flag.

UNITED STATES' CHANCES.

On the other side of the Atlantic, the United States of America has recorded a series of magnificent victories at the expense of Japan and Australia. In Donald Budge, Brian Grant and Gene Mako she has found a combination which would withstand any attack.

Against Japan she fielded Budge and Parker, her Nos. 1 and 2. In the five matches they played they conceded only one set to Japan. It must be said to the credit of Yamagishi, the Japanese Ace that he put up an excellent fight against Parker winning the second set at 6—2, and losing the third at the fourteenth game.

Australia fared as badly. Jack Crawford lost both his matches against Budge and Grant in three straight sets. John Bromwich, the 19-year old champion of Australia, acquitted himself a little better than his leader. Losing the first match easily against Grant, he forced Budge to a four-set contest. Crawford and McGrath admitted defeat in the doubles in a rather same fashion to Budge and Mako.

It remains to be seen who comes out of the fray in glowing colours.

TENNYSON'S VISIT.

It was only the other day that the Editor of the "Indian Cricket" assured the unsuspecting world, either on behalf of the Board of Control or Cricket Club of India or both—it is practically one and the same—that all those players whose names appeared in the press in connection with Lord Tennyson's visit to India had been invited and accepted the invitation to tour India next cold weather. Indian cricket definitely contradicted the rumour and even went to the length of ridiculing the suggestion of E. H. D. Sewell, the Bori Bunder correspondent, that Hammond, Leyland and Verity would not be able to join Tennyson's team. To make assurance doubly sure, some of the provincial associations declared their considered opinions that unless these renowned players came with the team they would not be able to shoulder their share of the financial responsibility of the tour which in their absence was bound to be a huge failure.

BORI BUNDER AGAIN.

Now Bori Bunder's "own correspondent" has again flashed the news that "while it is improbable that no Yorkshire man will be permitted by his Committee to make a tour, it is also certain, unless there is a complete change, that Hammond will not go. Barnett is extremely doubtful. Verity has not been invited. Yorkshire will not allow Hutton to go, if asked, considering the tour too exacting for such a young man.

According to this correspondent, "the only certainties appear to be Tennyson, C. R. Maxwell (Notts' wicket-keeper), James Langridge and J. Parks (Sussex), McCorkell and Creese (Hampshire), and Hollies (Warwickshire).

ENGLAND'S OBJECTION?

It is something of a news to hear that "The organisers in India were keen enough on Gloucestershire players to ask that county to permit their eleven to make the tour, but that project fell through. Therefore, disappointment will be so keen at the absence of Hammond and Barnett that without any Yorkshire players there is the probability to-day that the tour will fall through. At Lords on Saturday it was said the tour was unlikely."

In conclusion, the correspondent remarks that "Generally official feeling here is strong against the continuance of similar unofficial tours anywhere, especially when overseas organisers expect England's Test Cricketers to constitute the backbone of the team."

AUTHORITIES' DUTY.

In their anxiety to complete the construction of the Stadium and the pavilions before their opening ceremony on the 7th of December the Central Committee of the Cricket Club of India have been working overtime. And from the speed at which the work is going on, it looks more than certain that everything will be ready and complete in time. But the question is whether the cricket Club of India should be permitted to bring out what is on the face of it a third rate team at such a heavy expense. It would be a thousand times better to have the opening function with the inauguration of the Pentangular Tournament than with the advent of a team which is not likely to create any enthusiasm among the cricket fans of the country. The authorities must take the public into their confidence and act openly and squarely in the best interests of the game in India.

Agents: HERBERTSONS, LTD., Bombay.

Socialist Study Camp

Masani On Problem Of Socialist Unity In India

ALMORA, June 2.

The Socialist Study Camp started at Khali under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party has been attracting many Congress workers and distinguished public men and women. Among those who visited the camp during the last week-end were Shrimati Nandita Devi, grand-daughter of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, Prof. A. C. Chanda, the Poet's Secretary, and Prof. Kripalani. Messrs. M. R. Masani, Kamalashanker Pandya and Yusuf J. Meherally gave interesting talks on various subjects during the last two days.

Speaking on the "Problems of Socialist Unity in India", Mr. Masani gave a detailed account of the Congress Socialist Party's relations with other radical groups and pointed out how, ever since its foundation, the party had made repeated efforts to secure a United Front with them. He declared that partial success had been achieved in this direction, but the suspicious and dogmatic attitude of certain elements in the labour movement was retarding the pace of progress. Attempts were also being made from certain quarters to disrupt the party. In spite of all these, concluded Mr. Masani, the party was boldly pushing forward with its own policy and programme.

Mr. Meherally gave the first of a series of lectures on the "Far East" in the course of which he dealt with the development of the revolution in China and the significant part played by Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

With a speech by Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya on "Politics and Personalities in Gujerat" the week's programme came to a close. —United Press.

ANDHRA PEASANTS' INSTITUTE

(From A Correspondent)

NIDUBROLE, (By Mail.)

The Andhra Peasants' Institute started on May 1st has completed four weeks of its six weeks' session. The Institute this year has made very rapid progress in all directions. Even the curriculum has undergone a few noteworthy and important changes. For the first time the organisers of such schools realised the power of the Press and the need for training the students in Journalism also.

So far twenty lecturers addressed the students and no two of them spoke on the same aspect of the same subject. The subjects on which lectures were delivered so far cover a very wide range from the scavenging work in a village to the achieving of a socialist state; from the daily lives of the Peasants and Workers to the Indian Exchequer; from the evils of capitalism to the benefits of Socialism.

Local Congress and Kisan workers put before the students the difficulties one has to face in the villages. Mr. G. Brahmaiah, President of the Andhra Provincial Ryots' Association, Mr. K. Narayana Rao, President of the Andhra Provincial Association Mr. J. Ramalingaiah of the Andhra Congress Socialist Party have all gave concrete suggestions in regard to the organising the Peasants, Workers and the Youth.

Every one of the students feels very strongly that the present order of society must change and the present system of Government must go.

One noteworthy feature about the Institute and that is the bi-weekly debates. One useful thing that is achieved is that every one of the students is trained to be a speaker. To be a good propagandist, a real Peasants' worker one has to be a speaker. As the student emerges out of this Institute he will be a full-fledged worker.

The Kottapattam School ban brought out the latent spirit of the students. They vehemently condemned the Government ban and the police action. The Government's policy in the Frontier did not escape their notice.

TELUGU EDUCATION FUND

"Poor Students (males and females) of the Telugu Community strictly residents of the Bombay Presidency intending to take aid from the above fund should so apply to the Hon. Secretaries of the fund at 112, 5th Kamathipura Bombay No. 8, on a printed form before 20th inst. The said form can be had on application.

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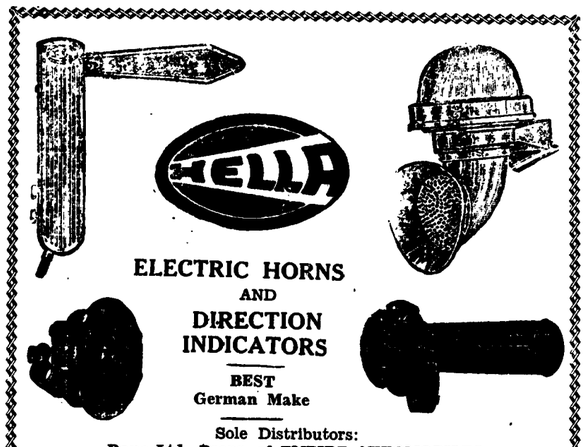

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Is Supreme Court Now Roosevelt's Ally?

Approval Of Social Security Bill: Workers Will Benefit

NEW YORK, (By Mail)

The decisive victory gained by the administration with the Supreme Court holding constitutional President Roosevelt's social security programme of old age pensions and unemployment insurance affects 26,000,000 workers and 2,700,000 employers.

A measure to give effect to the President's proposals has already been introduced in Congress, to whom is left the responsibility of fixing the precise wage and hour standards to be followed.

Contrary to the earlier forecast the Bill, owing to a last minute change, does not suggest any specific minimum wage or maximum working week.

The Supreme Court's decision, it is pointed out, demonstrates that it now tends to favour the liberal aims of the administration.

PRESS COMMENTS

According to the "New York Times", it is construed in Government quarters to mean that the administration can go ahead with social plans, fully possessed of unconstitutional authority, to lay down taxes for general welfare.

The Social Security Act, according to Justice Cardozo, is not only legal but unquestionably justified by the economic conditions of the day.

The "New York Times" declares, in an editorial, that every liberal mind must endorse the objectives outlined in the President's message.

The newspaper commends him for holding the nation's attention on the problems involved but finds a danger in the methods by which it is proposed to achieve the reforms.

It suggests that states be allowed to exercise their rights on the minimum wage question before the Federal Government deals with the problem

The "Herald Tribune" sees "Roosevelt abandoning the intolerance that has so long characterised pronouncements on social problems". It declares that the President has in the past outlined policies with which everyone was in accord, yet failed to put them into action and substituted, instead practises violating the standards which he set up.

Whether Roosevelt will continue to press the Bill for the reform of the Supreme Court now that yet another new deal law had been declared constitutional is a question being eagerly discussed on all sides.

NATION WILL APPROVE.

In this connection, the "Herald Tribune" writes: "The destroy the faintest pretext for placing new blood on the bench.....

"We think the nation will receive the decisions with approval, however critical may be their attitude to particular laws in question.....

"To ask for the right to pack the court after this complete triumph of liberalism by an overwhelming vote would seem to require a hardihood beyond even the powers of our unblushing President."—Reuter.

NEW POST OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE

Pandit Santanam Urges Appointment Of An Indian

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Pt. K. Santanam, President of the Indian Life Assurance Offices Association has addressed the following memorandum to the Secretary, Department of Commerce, Government of India, Simla.

By the unexpected and premature death of Mr. N. Mukerjee, the late Actuary to the Government of India, the post of the Government Actuary has become vacant. The Government is no doubt considering the question of the appointment of a successor. As President of the Indian Life Assurance Offices Association I wish to lay a few facts before you which I hope you will bring to the knowledge of the Commerce Member and the Governor-General in Council, for their consideration when this matter is taken up.

NEW POST.

Under the new Insurance Act that is before the Assembly now it is proposed to create the post of a Superintendent of Insurance who will be at the head of the Insurance Department. It is, therefore, likely that the Government Actuary's post might be abolished and merged in that of the Superintendent. The person who will be at the head of this Department will have to be a man of wide and sympathetic understanding of Indian aspirations and capable of dealing with the companies under his charge in a just and generous manner. He must be capable of inspiring confidence that he is imbued with a Zealous regard for the goodwill of Indian Insurance and that he intends that the wide powers that will be conferred upon him will be used in such a manner as to permit the growth of insurance on right and proper lines.

It is only an Indian that can do this most effectively and efficiently. A non-Indian, however efficient he might be, will not view things in the same sympathetic manner as an Indian would nor would his contact with the insurance officials and public be either wide or intimate enough to inspire confidence which is a prime necessity.

APPOINT INDIAN.

The Members of the Association feel very strongly on this matter and they wish to press upon you with the all the force at their command the necessity of appointing a suitable Indian for this post. That there are many Indians who will fill it satisfactorily there is no doubt. The person to be appointed need not necessarily be an Actuary. If he is one so much the better, otherwise he can be assisted in all technical matters by a qualified Actuary working under him.

I have the honour, therefore, to request to place our point of view before the Commerce Member and the Governor-General in Council when the question of filling up wages.
this post is considered,

Not To Hamper New Concerns

Indian Life Offices Assn. Representation To Government

The Indian Life Assurance Offices Association has submitted the following representation to the Government of India on the Insurance Bill in response to a request from it.

In connection with this Representation, I wish to draw your attention to an agitation which has been engineered ostensibly on behalf of the younger life insurance companies in India. It is made out that the senior life offices are not in sympathy with those recently started and are manoeuvring to make the law as strict as possible, with a view to hamper their work and progress. This view is not only incorrect, but exceedingly mischievous. As a matter of fact, there is no conflict between the senior and junior Indian Insurance Companies, and the Association has not only taken care to recommend to the Government of India to relax the provisions as far as the newly started companies already in existence are concerned, but has actually gone out of its way to suggest modifications in the sections, and the clauses of the Insurance Bill with this object in view.

It is quite possible that you will be receiving representations from certain newly started bodies which are said to represent such younger companies. The principal object of some of these is to do away with any stricter control than at present, which you will admit will be extremely detrimental to the development of insurance in India.

If any such representations come to you, you will kindly place the true facts before the public and also point out how their legitimate interests have been safeguarded in our Representation.

I WAS RIGHT OFF MY GAME
BRIJLAL, WERE HOPING YOU'LL PLAY IN THE MATCH ON SATURDAY. YOU WERE BOWLING WELL LAST SEASON
I'M AFRAID I'M RIGHT OFF FORM, BUT...
SATURDAY
WILL YOU TAKE ME OFF NOW— I'M TIRED OUT
WHAT, AFTER THREE OVERS? YOU OUGHT TO SEE A DOCTOR!
SO YOU ALWAYS FEEL TIRED? YOU ARE NOT REPLACING YOUR ENERGY AS FAST AS YOU USE IT, AND YOU SUFFER FROM ENERVATION. —I WANT YOU TO START TAKING HORLICK'S AT BEDTIME
TWO MONTHS LATER
BY JOVE! YOU WERE RIGHT. BRIJLAL CAN PLAY THAT IS THE SIXTH WICKET HE HAS TAKEN!
YES, AND HE SAYS IT'S ALL DUE TO HIS DOCTOR PUTTING HIM ON HORLICK'S

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HOOSAINBHOY LALLJEE ENTERTAINED IN CALCUTTA

The Committee of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, entertained Mr. Hoosainbhoy A. Lalljee to tea at the office of the Chamber last week.

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, in the absence of the President, Mr. M. A. Ispahani, who is now in Europe, in introducing the guest of the evening said that the name of Mr. Hoosainbhoy A. Lalljee was known all over India as a member of the Assembly and a prominent businessman of Bombay who also as a member of this Chamber.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee thanked the Committee of the Chamber for inviting him and said that the Muslim Chamber of Commerce far from being a communal organisation was meeting the real need of the country as the institution was doing real service to the Muslims who were far behind other communities in the field. He was proud to be a member of the Chamber.

Another point to which Mr. Lalljee made a pointed reference in his speech was the problem of Indian Overseas particularly the business communities scattered in different countries of the world who were doing yeomen's service to the mother country by building up overseas trade through sheer enterprise in the face of many difficulties. It was an urgent problem which the Chamber should devote its attention.

In the end, Mr. Hoosenbhoy emphasised the importance of the work that the Chamber was carrying on and said that he was willing to contribute his mite to any scheme which the Committee desired to put forward for making the finance of the Chamber rest on a sound and permanent basis.

Mr. Mohamed Elias also gave a lunch to meet Mr. Husainbhoy at the Great Western Hotel on Saturday, when about 200 covers were laid.

Among prominent guests were noticed Mr. Justice Sayed Nassim Ali, Sir J. Ghosal, Mr. B.K. Basu, Mr. Abdool Razak H. A. Suttar, Mr. A. K. M. Zakaria (Deputy Mayor of Calcutta), Afsar-ul-Muluk, Prince Akram Hoosein, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, M.L.A., and many other well-known persons.

SINGAPORE TO LONDON BY MOTOR

SINGAPORE (By Mail).

A motor trip from Singapore to London is to be begun soon by the United States Army officers, Captain T. W. Brown and Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne, Jr., of Manila. They will have to use the railway through Siam.

They will travel in a five-year-old car. They expect it to take several weeks to reach England.—Reuter.

AN APPEAL TO BOMBAY KANNADIGAS

"Hear Karnatic Leaders' Cultural Message"

Mr. S. R. S. Raghavan, Vice-President, Bombay Kannada Sangha, Matunga, writes:

Started a year ago, the Bombay Kannada Sangha is celebrating its first Anniversary on the 6th inst., at 5 p.m. in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, under the distinguished presidentship of His Holiness Jagadguru Sri Sankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti), the Patron-President of the Sangha. On that occasion the veteran Karnatic leader, Mr. Krishnarao Muduvedkar of Dharwar, will be delivering the inaugural address. Mr. T. T. Sharma, the talented editor of "Viswakarnataka", the well-known Kannada daily of Bangalore, will be unveiling, on the occasion, the portrait of Nataka Siromani A. V. Varadachar, the uncrowned king of the Kannada stage. This auspicious occasion is an opportune moment for all Kannadigas of Bombay who love their language, art and culture, to come together and derive inspiration from the message which the above leaders of Karnataka and His Holiness will be delivering as regards the cultural uplift of Karnataka.

It is a well-known fact that there are at least 50,000 Kannadigas residing in Bombay. There are more than half a dozen associations working for their material and moral welfare. The Kannada Sangha was specially started with a view to providing for the linguistic development of Kannada and the cultural uplift of the Kannadigas. During the year it has striven its best towards the realisation of this ideal. It has staged the play "Tukaram" in Kannada which has won encomiums from different cultured quarters. It is propagating the famous songs of the Karnataka saints like Purandardas, Kanakadas and others by singing these songs in its weekly Bhajanas. It is conducting a Free Reading Room and Library consisting essentially of Kannada books and periodicals. It has held a few lectures in Kannada on literary and cultural topics.

POLITICALLY DISUNITED, BUT CULTURALLY UNITED.

So much has been done and so much yet remains to be done. The work which we have chalked out for ourselves cannot be done without the unstinted and active cooperation of all the Kannadigas residing in Bombay as well as the leading lights of Karnatic literature and culture residing throughout the province of Karnataka. I, therefore, invite, on behalf of the Sangha one and all of the Kannadigas of Bombay to make a pilgrimage as it were to Matunga on the 6th evening, hear the inspiring lectures of our beloved leaders and go back with the determination to do their best for the development of Kannada language and Karnatic culture.

Politically Karnataka is disunited and disintegrated; but culturally we are united. It is this essential cultural unification on which the Kannada Sangha wants to lay emphasis and for realising which it wants to work. It is with this object in view that it has invited the above two all-Karnatak leaders to guide us in the great task which we have set before ourselves. It now remains for the Kannadigas of Bombay to discharge their duty to their language and culture by attending the lecture of the above Karnatak leaders and thus show their concrete sympathy with the cultural idealism of the Bombay Kannada Sangha.

I am confident that my appeal will find adequate response among the Kannadigas of Bombay.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE

Silver Jubilee Fund

Dr. A. V. Baliga, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), President of the League, writes:—

The Goud Saraswat Brahman Scholarship League was started in 1912 Its object all along has been to render assistance to poor and deserving students belonging to Kanara Districts The Institution helps boys and girls in their secondary education to the extent of half their school fees.

The League has on its roll 7 patrons, 73 life members, 19 sahayaks and 240 ordinary members. The annual subscription from ordinary members is about Rs. 750/. The League has a Reserve Fund of Rs 29,000/ lying in a Trust. The Annual Interest accruing therefrom is Rs. 1,200/. This year, Rs. 2,450/ are being distributed amongst 85 poor and deserving students. Applications for aid are still increasing in number but for want of funds a good many of them have to be rejected, thus denying opportunities for education to poor and deserving students.

With a view to meet to a reasonable degree the ever-increasing demand for help from poor and deserving students, we have to provide for an annual budget of Rs. 5,000/. This means the raising of our Reserve Fund to Rs. 50,000/.

In October this year, our Institution completes the 25th year of its existence and the only fitting way to celebrate its Silver Jubilee would undoubtedly be to strengthen its financial resources in order that the Institution may be placed on a secure footing able to cope with increasing demand for help made on it. With this view a Silver Jubilee Committee has been specially set up and it appeals to the philanthropic-minded people to come forward and contribute liberally towards the funds of the League and earn the blessings of the poor scholars

KANNADA IN BOMBAY COLLEGE

Dadar Institute Appoints D. R. Bendre As Lecturer

The Secretary of the Karnatak Sangh writes:

Under the bifurcation scheme that will come into force from June 1937, anyone of the modern Indian languages may be taken as optional to Rapid Reader and Composition in English of First Year Arts Branch. There will be a few modern texts to be studied with a view to cultivating the art of Composition in the vernacular. This is definitely easier and more helpful to the student in these days of the increasing importance and value of the mother-tongue.

Mr. D. R. Bendre, M.A., has been appointed as Lecturer in Kannada in the new college started by the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali at Dadar which will commence work from June 1937. Mr. Bendre is a reputed poet and scholar of Kannada. He has presided over several Poets' Conferences. He is the author of many poetical, prose and drama works and is one of the makers of modern Karnatak particularly in the literary field.

A splendid opportunity is thus offered to the Karnataki students of the City of Bombay and it is to be hoped that they will join the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali's College at Dadar and take up Kannada language for study.

Detailed information can be had from the Secretary, the Karnatak Sangh, 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum.

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BAREILLY	JODHPUR	MYSORE	TRICHINOPOLY
BELLARY	JUBBULPORE	NAGPUR	TRIVANDRUM
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JAPAN'S RESOURCES DRAINED BY MANCHUKUO

Vast Exports Of Capital: Harvard Investigator's Theory

WASHINGTON, (By Air Mail.)

Japan's economic troubles have nothing to do with foreign restrictions on her trade but are directly due to her policy of pouring millions of yen into Manchukuo, without getting a safe return on her investment.

This is the belief of Dr. Elizabeth Boody, writing in the "Far Eastern Survey" of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. Dr. Boody has been investigating economic developments in Japan on behalf of Harvard University.

"Were it not for the strain caused by heavy investment of Japanese capital in Manchukuo," declares the writer, "there would be nothing to cause apprehension or alarm in Japan's foreign exchange situation. For the last five years Japan's international accounts have roughly balanced, with a small surplus from current trade and service transactions, but this surplus is not nearly large enough to finance the enormous flow of capital to Manchukuo. Japan has more than enough to pay for goods and services she received from other countries by means of the foreign exchange she gets for her own goods and services, but she continues to export capital to Manchukuo far in excess of this surplus.

NOT DUE TO FOREIGN RESTRICTIONS.

"In the years 1934-36 Japan shawed a surplus of 340,000,000 yen (worth about £20,000,000) on account of goods and services but against this she had a total net export of capital of 739,000,000 yen (worth about £43,000,000) for the same period. Last year alone investment in Manchukuo amounted to Y349,000,000 (worth about £20,000,000).

PAYS FOR HER FAULT.

"The country's position is more difficult in that she has abandoned the gold standard," Dr Boody continues, "and is also financing substantial budgetary deficits by means of large floatations of national bonds. Naturally the country is especially sensitive to any continued pressure in her international payments But the conclusion remains that such disequilibrium in Japan's international position as actually exists must be ascribed not to foreign trade restrictions but to the consequence of her own deliberate policy in Manchukuo.—Reuter.

FRANCE STRENGTHENING FAR EAST DEFENCES

Vital Air And Naval Base Between Singapore And Hong Kong

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail)

France is to strengthen her Far East defences.

She plans to construct a big naval and air base at Camranh Bay, on the East coast of French Indo-China, and a secondary base facing Hainan Island, which China is fortifying, supposedly with British capital.

France also intends to strengthen her fortifications at the mouth of the river at Saigon.

The proposed base at Camranh Bay will be a vital point in the Far East strategic zone.

"It is of particular importance to Singapore, because it lies directly on the air route to Hong Kong. It is 900 miles from Singapore and 800 from Hong Kong.

While Britain, Holland and even Siam has spent thousands of pounds on Far East defences, France has in the past shown a tendency to lag behind; but now she is embarking on a scheme of modernisation.

Modern twin-engined Amiot bombers are to be stationed at the new base at Camranh. They will be used for coastal reconnaissance work.

France's aircraft in French Indo-China are mainly out-of-date macines, although there are five modern flying-boats at Saigon, where there is a sea plane base and a military aerodrome, as well as a civil one.

There is already some naval accommodation at Camranh Bay but there has been no air station there in the past. It is used mainly as an operational base.

France is also increasing her garrison strength in her Far Eastern territories.

There are now 25,000 French soldiers in French Indo-China apart from motive troops.'

"There is great satisfaction in Indo-China at Britain's steady fortification of Singapore", declared M.-A. Tholance, retiring Governor of Tongking, when he passed through Singapore recently on his way to Europe.—Reuter.

Three Thousand Year-Old Chinese Custom Survives

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail)

A 3000-year-old Chinese custom still lives in Singapore, the world's most modern fortress.

It is a way of asking the gods for guidance. On a table in a Singapore temple rests a wooden dragon's head which at the invocation of worshippers, writhes in the hands of two men and writes hieroglyphics.

Translated, the signs are the answers to a devotee's prayer.—Reuter.

TRUST FOR JOBLESS

Karachi Move To Raise Five Lakhs Funds

KARACHI: June 4.

An ambitious scheme to tackle the problem of unemployment in Sind has been chalked out by a group of workers of Karachi, who propose to collect a sum of at least Rs. 5 lakhs. Some ten persons have already subscribed good amount towards the fund, and still collections are being made. For this purpose, a trust which is registered will have ten trustees. Collections will be made by means of issuing one anna coupons. From the collections thus made, a number of industries in arts and crafts will be started in different parts of Sind and efforts will be made to absorb all the unemployed hands of this province.

The scheme has received the support of Mukhi Gobind Ram, Mr. Kimat Rai, President of the Bar Association, Swami Govindanand and others.—United Press.

FRONTIER DEMAND FOR ELECTION TRIBUNAL

PESHAWAR CITY, June 4.

Mr. Abdul Ghafur Khan, the Joint Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Party in the Frontier Assembly in a statement to the Associated Press expressed surprise at the inordinate delay in the appointment of the Frontier Election Tribunal. In the Punjab, tribunals have been functioning for a long time disposing off several petitions. In Sind even a bye-election has taken place. To inspire confidence in the public mind it is desirable that Commissioners should not have past associations with political Parties. Rumours of appointment from among persons defeated by the Congress in the recent elections or office-bearers of the Hindu-Sikh Party, the main prop of Sir Abdul Qaiyum's Ministry, have caused resentment among the public. The Governor's speedy action is desired.—A.P.

F. I. RAHIMTOOLA'S VACANCY

Muslim League Call For Candidates

BOMBAY: June 4.

Mr. M. N. N. Ispahani, Hon. Secretary, Muslim League (Bombay Branch), has issued the following:—

"Owing to the resignation of Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoola there is going to be a bye-election and nomination day is fixed for June 10. This does not give much time but anyone desiring to stand as a Muslim League candidate should send in his application to me on or before June 8 according to Rules and I shall communicate with the applicant, who may be adopted by the League in time for him to put in his nomination.

My address: M. N. N. Ispahani, Hon. Secretary, 12, Adelphi Chambers, Play Road, Byculla, Bombay."—A. P.

Fire Havoc In Ratnagiri Village

RATNAGIRI, June 4.

A report of a serious fire has been received from Bhandarpur village near Ganpatipule, Ratnagiri District, in which about 20 houses belonging to the Bhandari community were completely destroyed. The loss of eight cattle is reported and over 125 persons have been rendered homeless.—A.P.

BRIDGE OVER KRISHNA

Nizam Govt. Sanctions 10 Lakhs

HYDERABAD, June 3.

It is learnt that the Nizam's Government have sanctioned a scheme on construction of a bridge over river Krishna at an estimated cost of 10 lakhs. That work will commence shortly.

By the construction of the bridge it is stated that Raichur could be linked up with Hyderabad, thus bringing the famine-stricken area nearer the capital city.

Enquiries made at P.W.D. Headquarters indicate that Government sanctioned the scheme for the construction of the said bridge near Devsgur about 10 miles from Raichur and that the bridge would be named after the late Prince Jawadjah.

RED CROSS FILMS ON RURAL HEALTH

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

Press Communique issued by the Indian Red Cross Society, says:—

With a view to provide practical suggestions for voluntary co-operative efforts towards better rural health, the Indian Red Cross Society has just released two films dealing with rural health and welfare. The first one, entitled 'Self-Help in the Village', is a two reel film taken in a village near Rawalpindi. The film shows the general insanitary and unhygienic conditions prevailing in rural areas and the simple efforts of the villagers to improve them. The second film entitled, 'The Training of Hira Dai', is a two reeler, showing the dangers to which mothers and infants are exposed owing to the dirty methods and lack of knowledge of the untrained "dais" and urges on all interested in the future of the country the necessity of having trained "dais" to make childbirth safer. The film also shows a "dais" training class in progress.

The peasants' grievances which were described at the Betul Kisan Conference under the presidentship of Mr. Indulal Yagnik are not peculiar to Central Provinces The crushing burden of land revenue, the Malgujar system heavy indebtedness and subjection to forced labour are all evils which prevail, in one form or another, all over rural India. They constitute, as it were, a heavy millstone perpetually tied to the peasant's neck—a burden from which he has no escape throughout his life. It is thus that India's rural population has been reduced to rankest poverty and to a social state bordering on mediaeval serfdom. All the so-called "Rural Uplift" schemes of the Government have utterly failed to improve their lot. A few stud-bulls and patronising but unpractical advice of bureaucrats are but poor palliatives for a malady which is as deep-rooted as the present economic system. The plight of the Indian peasant is, indeed, a standing challenge to the humanity and social sense of the Government and all those who have been responsible for it.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is at present at Kuala Lumpur. He is sailing from Penang on June 5. for Calcutta via Rangoon.

The Minister for Transport, answering a question in the House of Commons, forecast a public enquiry by the Port of London Authority into the proposal for a barrage across the river Thames below London, making the reaches in Central and Western London non-tidal.

Rs. 2,000

FOR PLACING SKILFULLY

"THIS?

OR

THAT?"

OUR INGENIOUS COMPETITION

ENTRY COUPONS WILL BE FOUND IN

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE & THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR. SUNDAY EDITIONS AND THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

Closing Date--16th June, 1937.

RESULT OF OUR LAST COMPETITION
THE "SILHOUETTES"

Rs. 1,000 WON BY: Mr. M. M. PATEL, AHMEDABAD.

Rs. 1,000 DIVIDED BETWEEN OTHER 15 COMPETITORS

(SEE SUNDAY EDITIONS FOR FURTHER DETAILS.)

TRADE AND FINANCE

Steady Tone In Government Securities

Bear Raids In Gold Market

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Friday.

MONEY

There was no change in the monetary situation during the period under report, and call loans were available at 1 per cent. Applications for this week's three months Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 1,83,25,000 of which Rs 1 crore were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 0-15-11 per cent as against Rs. 0-15-8 per cent last week. Maturities, on the other hand, amounted to Rs. 1 crore. Fixed deposit rates were unchanged at 1 per cent, 1-1/4 per cent and 1-1/2 per cent for one to two, three and six months respectively.

GILT-EDGED

Gilt-edged were steady during the early part of the week following firmer advices from London. On Tuesday last, however, the market took a sudden turn on reports of developments in the Spanish situation and prices fell sharply. 3 per cent Rupee Paper, which was maintained around Rs. 96, touched the low level of Rs. 95-5 in mid-week. Towards the close, however, on steadier advices from London, the rate improved to Rs. 95-11. Other scrips also moved sympathetically. 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 new loan declined from Rs. 100-1 to Rs. 99-15; 3 per ent 1941 loan from Rs. 103-2 to Rs. 103 and 3 per cent 1951-54 loan from Rs. 101-2 to Rs. 101. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan lost three annas to Rs.110-8. 3 per cent 1947-50 loan closed at Rs. 105-13; 4 per cent 1943 bonds at Rs. 107; 5 per cent 1939-44 loan at Rs. 105-6 and 5 per cent 1940-43 loan at Rs. 108. 5 per cent 1938-40 loan was quoted at Rs. 104-14.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was a shade quieter for near deliveries during the week. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1s. 6-3/32d. with occasional buyers at 1s. 6-7/64d. Buyers for forward quoted 1s. 6-1/8d. There was practically no fresh business in connection with the export of gold. There were no tenders to Government at 1s. 6-1/8d, lower tenders being rejected.

Political tension in Europe over the Spanish situation as well as renewed fears about a change in the American gold policy resulted in heavy buying of dollars in the foreign exchange market in London. The sterling dollar cross rate after opening at 494.17 cents declined sharply to 492.05 cents, but advanced and closed at 492.27 cents. The sterling franc rate was practically unchanged around the previous close of frs. 110.60, the highest and lowest rates being frs. 110.71 and frs. 110.52 respectively. The guilder fluctuated between 8.98-11/16 and 8.95-1/8, the belga between 29.27-3/4 and 29.22-1/4, and the Italian lira between 93.90 and 93.57.

GOLD

Gold was subjected to continued bear raids during the week, and the quotation for July settlement after opening at Rs. 34-9-3 declined to Rs. 34-6-9, a fall of 5 annas from the highest level touched. The bears were inspired by continued heavy offerings of gold at the fixing in London where official source had to absorb gold worth about £8,475,000 out of a total amount of £9,185,000 offered during the week. The bear squeeze was at its highest on the last day of settlement business, when June settlement was quoted at Rs. 35-2-6, or a premium of 7-1/2 annas over July. At this premium the market was able to obtain some cold storage gold, which enabled dealers to tide over the settlement commitments. Comparatively smaller daily arrivals from upcountry, which averaged some 8,000 tolas, have maintained the premium of spot at three annas over August settlement. Stocks of ready gold approximate some 10,000 tolas, and the offtake averages about 1,000 tolas a day. Last week's shipment per s.s. "Ranpura", on the 29th of May, amounted to Rs. 23.97 lakhs. In London the price of gold opened at 140s 6d. and after advancing to 140s. 9½d. declined and closed at 140s. 9d. The price of spot sovereigns after advancing from Rs. 22-3 to Rs. 22-3-9 declined and closed at Rs. 22-2-6. The highest and lewest rates in the local market were Rs. 35-2-6 and Rs. 34-10 for ready, Rs. 35-2-6, Rs. 34-11 and Rs. 34-6-9 for July settlement and Rs. 34-8 and Rs. 34-3-9 for August settlement. Imports during the week amounted to Rs. 1,51,165 in bar and coin.

SILVER

The Silver was practically in the back-ground during the week, and fluctuations in the rates were narrow. The price of spot after opening around the previous close of Rs. 52-9 advanced and closed at Rs. 52-13-6. The reduction in stocks, which amounts to about 25,000 bars, has reduced the premium on forward from 3 annas to 2 annas 3 pies. The offtake was maintained at about 100 bars a day. Imports during the week amounted to about 95 bars from London. Coins worth Rs. 3,154 were also imported. Yesterday's arrival per s.s. "Strathnaver" is valued at £30,000. Silver to the amount of £106,200 is "en route" to Bombay. In London the price of silver was almost unchanged at 20-1/4d. for spot and 20-5/16d. for two months forward, but towards the end there was a fractional improvement of 1/8d. in both the quotations. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 52-13-6 and Rs. 52-9 for ready, Rs. 52-14-6 and Rs. 52-11-6 for July settlement and Rs. 53-1 and Rs. 52-13-6 for August settlement. The Shanghai dollar fluctuated between 1s. 2-33/64d. and 1s. 2½d.

SHARES

The share market was steady during the early part, but weakness developed in mid-week following reports of disturbed political situation abroad. This news coupled with the weakness of the London Stock Exchange and gold uncertainties caused great nervousness, and on heavy selling pressure prices fell precipitately. Tata Steel Defds. were marked down to Rs. 1,492-8, a fall of about 175 points over the previous close. Likewise Ordys. lost about 22 points to Rs. 337-8. Towards the close however, on better sentiment the rates closed at Rs. 1,570 and Rs. 348 respectively. Cotton mill shares which were steady at the opening followed in the wake of steel and the news of disturbances in the Bombay City was a contributory factor for the absence of buyers. Bombay Dyeings declined from Rs. 892-8 to Rs. 880; Central Indias from Rs. 270 to Rs. 266-4; and New Greats from Rs. 237-8 to Rs. 231-4. Towards the end, in sympathy with the general trend of the market the rates advanced; Bombay Dyeings to Rs 888-12; Central Indias to Rs. 267-8 and New Greats to Rs. 240. In Hydro-electrics, Tata Powers in sympathy with gilt-edged came down to Rs. 1,407-8, a fall of about 33 points over the previous close, but steadied to Rs. 1,412-8 at the end. Among miscellaneous, Bombay Burmas after losing about 20 points to Rs. 703-12 in mid-week, closed better at Rs. 713-12. Belapurs were in request at Rs. 168-2. A small lot of Scindia Steam were done at Rs. Rs. 26-12.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

We have had another week of very small fluctuations but the tone has remained remarkably steady. The tone of uncertainty which was introduced by the talk a few weeks ago about an alteration in the price of gold is still noticeable but is not so prominent since the British authorities entered the market and have made substantial purchases of the precious metal. Yesterday one disturbing feature was removed when it was announced that the British Government had abandoned its proposals regarding the National Defence Contribution. Meantime the new American Crop continues to make satisfactory progress having had another week of favourable weather. Trade demand has been on a small scale, but with the uncertainties of weather ahead of the crop, there has been little hedge selling and at times the market is found to be short of contracts. Although activity in the Textile Industri appears to be slowing down in some parts of the world, consumption figures are still running at a high level. Pending further crop developments the market looks like moving within a narrow range of prices, most traders being content to buy moderately on declines and to sell on small advances.

The Bombay market has also moved within narrow limits but in sympathy with American advices the tone has remained steady. Fresh export demand has been small and local Mills have been only moderately interested chiefly in better qualities of Indian cotton and longer stapled foreign varieties, the basis of all of which has tended to stiffen further. Export figures from this country continue large and this week there should be a further good decline in port stocks as fresh arrivals from the interior are now small, most of this season's crop having been marketed. Old crop Broach is still neglected and whilst the balance of tenderable cotton cannot be described as burdensome, there is no evidence that anyone is keen to take care of this cotton when tenders commence next month. In view of the small premium now being quoted for New crop Broach we recommend those of our clients who are long of the old crop to transfer their holdings to New crops, as the latter will appeal much more to the speculator in the event of any advance in the market.

STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MUST HAVE ADDITIONAL POWERS

Indian Merchants Chamber Supports Inquiry Committee Recommenaations

Mr. J. K Mehta, Secretary, of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the course of a letter to The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Deparment, Bombay on the Report of the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, says:

My Committee have all along held the view that a Stock Exchange, conducted on right and proper lines, is one of the indispensable components of an organised industrial and commercial city like Bombay; and have always stressed the need for reform in the organisation and method of work of the Bombay Stock Exchange. They would, therefore, welcome every opportunity and every measure designed to put the working of the Exchange in a manner which would add to its stability and responsibility and would inspite greater confidence in the investing public. The main recommendations of the Report, except the one postulating Government interference, to which they are referring later on, have their general support, subject to such modifications as they have suggested hereinafter.

As referred to above, my Committee are unable to agree to the suggestions contained in paragraph 71 (1) of the Report.

PLEA FOR ABSOLUTE FREEDOM

The Stock Exchange is an association of the trade interests concerned, and the Board of the Association should have absolute freedom to discharge their duties untrammelled by such fears of interference. The powers already held by Government in the matter of recognition, withdrawal of such recognition and approval of rules, are sufficient to secure a moral control. As a matter of fact, the original Bill relating to the Securities Contracts Control Act sought to give to Government the power to make rules and in the Select Committee the same was removed. The suggestion of supersession of the Board, as recommended by the Enquiry Committee, is a very retrograde and reactionary one, and does not find favour with any section of the mercantile community.

My Committee are in general agreement with the views of the Enquiry Committee regarding additional powers to the Board of the Exchange, strengthening of the Rules in regard to defaulters, fixation of minimum scales of brokerage, restrictions on holidays, introduction of a system of margin restrictions on sub-brokers, prohibition of speculative dealings for employees and the proposed limitation of the privilege of retaining connection with other business to pre-1926 members.

My Committee regrets that such an important issue should have been so summarily dealt with. The Enquiry Committee have not advanced any reasons why the same should be impracticable or unworkable. Having conceded that such a division would 'constitute an improvement', they should have examined it seriously and if there were any difficulties in giving effect to the same, they should have examined ways and means of overcoming such difficulties. My Committee would therefore, request the Government to examine this point further.

In conclusion, my Committee wish to suggest that Government should now take in hand the question of giving effect to the recommendations of the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the close of business on Friday, the 28th May 1937.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	127,89,42,000
(b) In Burma	6,01,10,000
2 Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	103,02,78,000
(b) In Burma	5,25,60,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	4,92,89,000
(b) In Burma	6,32,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	11,000
(b) In Burma	17,99,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	55,51,000
(b) In Burma	1,31,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	20,71,000
(b) In Burma	81,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	26,43,95,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	115,87,23,000
(b) In Burma	6,26,10,000
6. Bills Discounted—	
(a) In India	7,10,19,000
(b) In Burma	25,48,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of May 1937 and for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1937, subject to adjustment were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

	For the month of May 1936 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	2,89,532
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,02,904
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	6,28,696
	For the month of May 1937 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd.	2,92,215
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,12,476
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	7,32,267
	For fiscal year upto May 31, 1936 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	41,04,894
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	45,98,483
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	70,98,442
	For current fiscal year upto May 31, 1937 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	36,56,514
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	46,28,582
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	70,12,643

TOTAL UNITS GENERATED

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

22nd Week (ended 3rd June)	
1935	10,894,700
1936	11,057,500
1937	12,421,100
Total for 22 Weeks (1st January to date)	
1935	239,322,000
1936	240,398,700
1937	263,234,000

For the calendar month of May, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 54,633,000 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 46,867,219 (an all-time monthly record), the percentage of sales to generation being 85.76 per cent.

GUIDE TO INDIAN COTTON

(From A Correspondent.)

The East Indian Cotton Association Ltd., and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, have jointly brought out a brochure, under the title of "A Guide to Indian Cotton", with a preface by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Vice-President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

The need for such a brochure is widely felt by those in the Cotton trade.

In view of the fact that Indian Cottons are attracting greater and greater attention in the world's markets, the "Guide" will supply a long felt want.

The information contained in it has the stamp of authority on it since it has been brought with the kind and full co-operation of the several commercial bodies and the various Directors of Agriculture, all over India.

The technical information given in the brochure was collected by the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, situated at Matunga.

A table of the staple length, blow room loss and spinning performance of the various growths of cotton under average mill conditions is given at the end of the book which will be found very useful.

Dealing with the characteristics of Indian cottons under Bengals, Broach, Oomras and Southerns in a detailed manner, the "Guide" brings out the varying trade names by which they are known in different geographical districts where they are produced.

This information is bound to be very useful to the consumers of Indian Cottons both in this country and abroad, in picking up cottons suitable to their particular requirements.

The get up of the book is quite attractive and it can be had from the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Post Box No. 1002, Bombay. It is priced 6 annas.

Don't Be Put Off With Worthless Substitutes!

Ask For And Be Sure You Get Genuine ZAM-BUK

I.Z. 1936

A Marvellous CURE for ULCERS & SORES

—*ZAM-BUK Never Leaves Unsightly Scars.*

ABSCESSES, ulcers and leg sores may be caused by a simple knock or scratch, or by sheer weakness, varicose veins or excessive standing. But, in every case, the terrible throbbing pains and fiery irritation is agony to the sufferer. For the successful cure of ulceration be sure to apply regular dressings of Zam-Buk. This wonderful herbal ointment is instantly cooling and soothing. Furthermore, Zam-Buk penetrates to the root of the trouble, it destroys poison germs and subdues inflammation. Zam-Buk dries up bad matter, completely banishes itching and pain and heals without a scar. Also for eczema, itch, spots, pimples, rashes, sores, cuts, piles, etc., Zam-Buk is unequalled. Get a box and try it yourself.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Use ZAM-BUK HERBAL OINTMENT

All Medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk at ONE RUPEE or Rs. 2-4 a box.

Agents: Messrs. KEMP & CO., Bombay.

German Scientists and manufacturing chemists who have been endeavouring their very best to produce a Rejuvenating Tonic have at last succeeded in putting in the market

SEX-OL (For Permanent Sex-Health)

which is an ideal nerve builder, increases appetite, puts on weight and brings you back to that **ROSY YOUTH** which you have lost. Remember **W. Rihrs' SEX-OL** is the only remedy which rejuvenates the body from within and also removes all malformations and discrepancies by strengthening the nerve tissues. No external applications are needed. **One full course of SEX-OL will make you a perfect He-Man**

(at all Chemists)

PRICES: 10 Pills Re. 1/- ; 40 pills Rs. 3/4 ; 85 pills Rs. 5/8. *Postage extra*

Sole Agents:—LAXMIDAS DAHYABHAI & Co., 6, Princess Street, Bombay.

CONQUEROR SUITINGS

An entirely new range of cotton suitings of outstanding quality—

with the style and the distinctive appearance of silk poplin material.

A product of:

The Buckingham & Carnatic Co., Ltd., Madras.

See the words "Conqueror Suiting" on every 3 yards of the selvedge.

Distributors:—

Messrs BRIJMOHAN KRISHANPARSHAD, 336A, Kalbadevi Road, 1st floor, BOMBAY.

THE SARASWATI STORES CO., General Merchants, Market, RAJKOT.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 2 POINTS UP

Bullion Slightly Easier And Wheat Weak

BOMBAY, June 4

On Thursday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton opened easy and declined further on general local and foreign liquidation.

BULLION QUIET

London gold and silver ruled a shade easier. The tone was quiet.

COMMODITIES WEAK

Wheat was weak on profit-taking. Basemetals were quiet. Iute was easy in London.

SECURITIES QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was quiet. Markets displayed better sentiment on scattered enquiry. Giltedged securities were quiet but steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, June 4

Previous closing	12.65
To-day's opening	12.59
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	12.67
Difference	plus 02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937

Liverpool, June 4

Previous closing	7.07
To-day's opening	7.08
Difference	plus 01
To-day's closing	7.04
Difference	—03

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 240
New April May	Rs. 242

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 4

Favourable weather news and uncertainty surrounding the gold problem depressed the market with the result that prices were subjected to considerable selling pressure and liquidation.

Trading in October began at 12.59 i.e. 6 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered selling and liquidation but at the lower level some Japanese price fixing appeared which checked further decline October ruling at 12.58.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.67 with a rise of 2 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 4

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.74/12.72) 12.62/12 61
October (12.70/12.69) 12.59/12.58
December (12.68/12.68) 12.56/12.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 4

American July (7.19) 7.14
American October (7.10) 7.03
Egyptian June (10.77) 10.52
Egyptian July (10.87) 10.62

BROACH COTTON

London, June 4

The market was closed at night on account of the promulgation of Curfew Order.

LONDON MARKETS

Liverpool, June 4

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/4) 1-9
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

IUTE

New Crop June July (£21 3/4 paid and buyers) £21 3/4 sellers
Dunlop June (£24 3/4 sellers) £24 3/4 sellers
Lightning June (£23 sellers) £23 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 7/8 buyers) 9 5/8 buyers
Forward July September (10 1/16 paid and sellers) 9 13/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June July (£14 5/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June July (£13 1/8 sellers) £15 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£15 paid) £15 1/8 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 4

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 107 5/8 and October 99 3/4. The market was quiet in the absence of any important buying influenced by lower outside cables with uncertainty over gold checking activity.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 4

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.09. Prices advanced on better outside enquiry but late eased somewhat on better crop reports.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937

Bombay, June 4

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 11 a.m.	3 4 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	3 4 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	3 4 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	3 3 9

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

PAR NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 4

Previous closing	4.92 3/8
To-day's opening	4.92 5/8
To-day's closing	4.92 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 4

Previous closing	4.92.27
To-day's opening	4.92.35
To-day's closing	4.92.85

FRANC RATE

London, June 4

Previous closing	110.60
To-day's opening	110.62
To-day's closing	110 69

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 4

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92.35 and then eased to 4.92.33 on absence of support with steadier trend thereafter.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.92.85

Franc opened at 110.62 and then weakened to 110.65 on some selling.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 110.69

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/28
Paris on Bombay (8.350) 8.352
New York on Bombay (37.21) 37.17
London on Milan (93.54) 93.62
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 7/8
London on Shanghai (1.2 1/2 1.2 1/2.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£253 1/4 buyers £253 1/2 sellers. Steady) £251 1/4 sellers
Lead (£24 1/2 sellers and firm) £23 7/8 buyers £23 15/16 sellers) £23 13/16 buyers
Electrolytic Copper (£63 to £65) £62 to £64
Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 4

The following cable information was received from London to night "India bought and sold. China sold. Business small. Market is steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 4

	Previous closing Prices	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20 3/8d.	20 5/16d.
Forward	20 7/16d.	20 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 4

Gold Bars Fine per ounce £7-0-5 (£7-0-9)

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 4

10 p.m.

Silver ready	52 11 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 13 6
Silver 2nd settlement	52 15 6
Gold ready	34 11 0
Gold 1st settlement	34 6 0
Gold 2nd settlement	34 0 0
Sovereigns	22 2 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 4

Liverpool wheat May delivery closed at 107 5/8 as against the previous closing rate at 107 5/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 4

Wheat September	5 7 3
Wheat January	5 10 9
Linseed September	8 3 9

The tone was quiet

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, June 4

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton July	24 4 6
January	22 3 0
Punjab July	21 4 6
January	19 14 0
Desi American July	26 2 0
January	25 12 0

Tone: Steady.

Wheat July	29 7 6
September	29 13 6

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 4

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 95-9-6 at 2 p.m. The closing quotations at 5 p.m. was Rs. 95-4-0.

Fluctuations during the session were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	95 8 0
Highest	95 10 0
Lowest	95 2 0
Closing	95 4 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 4

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian sterling loan closed at £99 3/4 as against the previous closing at £91.

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 4

2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£93) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£91) £91
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£111) £111.
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£114) £114
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£106 3/8) £106 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 5/8) £75 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£101 5/8) £101 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/2) £105 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 3/8) £110 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 1/2) £101 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109 1/4) £109 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 4

2-30 p.m.

Kaffirs after being easier ruled firmer. Markets otherwise were quiet with only small business. Oils were steady. Home industrials and home railways were dull and easier.

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese Second Preference (16-0) 15-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (80-0) 80-0
Hydro Electric (£8 3/4) £8 1/2
Musical Industries (20-6) 20-6
Princhin Johnson (44-4 1/2) 44-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (37-3) 37-0
Woolsworth Ordinary (78-1 1/2) 77-6
Realisation 1930 (£94 3/4) £95 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (33-9) 33-6
Unilever Ordinary (42-4 1/2) 42-1 1/2
Ford Motors (28-6) 28-3
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/4) £6 1/8
British American Tobacco (128-3) 125-7 1/2
Carreas (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-9) 153-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (33-10 1/2) 32-6
Distillers (114-6) 114-0
Bredfords Dyers (£9 1/8) £8 7/8
British Celanese (£8 1/2) £8 5/8
J and P Coates Ordinary (46-3) 45-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-3) 45-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-0) 19-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (30-0) 29-3
Inter Nickels (60-8 ex div) 60-3
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (66-3) 65-0
Tata Steel Preference (£106) £106

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-0) 18-9
Donaro Tea (46-3) 44-4 1/2
Empire of India (30-7 1/2) 30-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (40-6) 39-0
Gula Kelampong (41-3) 40-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (38-6) 37-4 1/2

JUTES SHARES

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (51-3) 51-3
Burma Corporation (17-4 1/2) 17-0
Rio Tintos (£21 1/2) £20
East Rand Proprietors (51-9) 57-6
Rand Mines (£6 5/8) £6 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 1/4) £12 3/8
Gedule New (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
New Moddels (£28 3/4) £30
Sub Nigel (£9 1/2) £9 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-7 1/2) 30-0
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£53 1/8) £53 3/4
Anglo Iranian (129-4 1/2) 127-6
Burma Oil (117-6) 115-7 1/2
Musical Eagle (19-9) 19-6
Shell Transport (116-3) 113-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£47 3/8) £46 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£61 1/2) £60 3/4
L and S Ordinary (£33 1/2) £33
L N E R Defd (£5 1/8) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 3/4) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£126) £126
London Transport 'C' Stock (£85 3/4) £84

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 4

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motor (dol 55 3/4) dol 54 5/8
N Copper Mining (dol 55 7/8) dol 52 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 99 1/2) dol 97
U S Steel Preference (dol 134 1/2) unchanged.

Tone: Quiet	
Gram July	22 4 6
September	22 11 6
Toria July	42 8 0
September	43 1 0
Cottonseed July	17 3 0
September	17 9 0
January	17 7 0

ANOTHER DULL SESSION IN STOCK EXCHANGE

British Authorities Purchase Vast Amount Of Gold

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 4

On the Stock Exchange to-day continued uneasiness regarding gold and some end of the account realising resulted in another dull session, though the losses were mostly unimportant with the undertone of industrials satisfactory in circumstances. Kaffirs rallied around midday, but closed under best.

A vast amount of gold, valued at 42,00,000 sterling, was in the market at to-day's fixing, nearly all being bought on behalf of the authorities. Since fixing business has been quiet with small demand for the metal from commercial quarters.

Wall Street opened irregular and then fluctuated narrowly.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Steady And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, June 4

Jutes ruled steady, but the volume of business was very small. Coals continued steady, but trading was on a restricted scale. Teas were rather dull in miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steels and Burma Corporations opened steady, but eased off slightly while others kept more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Two and three fourth per cent loan 1948/52 100/4 small lot; three per cent loan 1941 103/5 small lot; three per cent G P 84/8 small lot; three and half per cent G P 95/7; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 105/14; four per cent loan 1960/70 110/2 small lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 107/5 small lot; five per cent U P Bonds 1944 113/12; five per cent loan 1945/53 119/3 small lot; three per cent U P loan 1961/66 96/4 small lot; five and half per cent loan 1938/40 104/10 small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1538; Reserve Bank 126

Railway: Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ordy 32

Cotton: Kesoram cotton 6/14

Coals: Aldih 3/2, Amlgora 2/12; Burrakur 15/10 small lot, Central Kurkend 6/12; Raneegunge 33/12; Samla 2/3; South Karanpura 6/8; Singaran 1/12; Seebpore 16/8 premium; Talcher 2/3.

Jutes: Belvedere 352; Bharat 28/14; Champdany 155 small lots; Dalhousie 315; Ganges 235; Gourepore pref 127; Howrah 12/10; Kamarhatty 520; Kankarrah 410; National 21/11 cum div; Nuddea 40; Reliance 63/8 small lot; Union 380.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/5; Consolidated 6/8; Indian Copper 3/4; Rhodesia Copper 3; Braithwaite 7/8; Hukumchand Steel 10/8; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 593; do ordy 773 small lots; Indian Iron and Steel 42/11; do rights 43/10 small lot; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 3/12; do pref 91/8 small lot; Steel Corporation ordy 9/4; do pref 85; British India Corporation ordy 3/12; Indian National Airways 7/4; British Burma Petrol 5/2; Indo Burma Petrol pref 120; Cawnpore Sugar 25/13; Hasingra Tea 42/12.

Debentures: Three and a quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 101/12: six per cent 1891/43 Gondalpara Jute 98.—A. P.

ORGANISATION OF PEASANTS

(Continued from page 6)

special laws to organise relief funds for its members; and with the help of the State raise the standard of living and general welfare throughout the countryside.

Organisation

Every Bulgarian subject over twenty-one years of age whose main occupation is agriculture of one of its branches, and who is in possession of his civil and political rights, may become a member of an agricultural economic association Membership is open not only to landowners and cultivators farming land on lease or on behalf of another, but also to agricultural workers. By joining an association, the latter do not however lose the privileges granted to them under the labour protection laws. Membership is not compulsory, but every person employed in agriculture or one of its branches is obliged to pay a fixed contribution. The agricultural associations are organised in five grades; primary agricultural associations (local bodies); district assocations; regional associations; national unions for the various branches of agriculture; and the Federation of Agricultural Economic Associations, to which all "Zadrugas" are affiliated and of which the national unions constitute, sections.

Resources

The budgets of the agricultural associations are fixed by their respective general meetings and must be approved by the competent Minister. The resources consist of an annual contribution compulsory for all concerned, whether members of the association or not, which varies from 30 to 120 levas a year according to a scale fixed by the rules. In addition to subscription, income includes State, municipal and other subsdies. The annual revenue is distributed as follows: 60 per cent to a mutual aid fund, which is required to grant assistance in cases of death, 10 per cent to each of the three different grades of associations and 10 per cent to a special fund.

Demands of Agriculturists

The efficient functional organisation of agricultural workers thus effected has considerably facilitated the authoritative expression of their collective will. At the Congress of the Federation of Agricultural Economic Associations held at Sofia in February 1937 resolutions were adopted calling among other things, for the strict application of a national social and economic policy based primarily on the needs and interests of the rural population, which represented 80 per cent of the total population; the adoption by the State of a progressive policy in regard to the rationalisation of the agricultural production; price regulation for agricultural produce, the prices to be brought into line with those of industrial products; and the institution of a pension fund, to be attached to the Federation.

Nutrition Policy

The problems of the rural population which lives mainly on very small farms (out of 754,200 rural landowners, about half hold less than 10 acres), include that of nutrition. In order to solve this problem, partially at any rate, the Government is promoting the establishment on a large scale of communal workshops for home-made preserves of fruit and vegetables. These communal workshops were started in 1936 by the Ministry of Agriculture, with the help of funds supplied by local authorities, co-operative societies, and rural schools. Although these workshops, in which fruit and vegetables are mainly preserved for consumption by the rural population, were only started recently, their output has already reached 500 tons of preserves.

OPTIMISM OUTWEIGHS

Pessimism In Cotton

Messrs Langley and Co. state:—

Locally, optimism has outweighed pessimism and the undertone has been distinctly firm.

While it is not very easy to find the real cause of the strength, a number of factors have contributed—Yarn markets in Japan have been very steady and that country has sent a nice steady demand at good prices for a wide range of styles but particularly for Dholleras which show a distinct appreciation in basis. Some demand for Broach from Europe and the Far East has helped the tone considerably and given rise to doubts as to the quantity of tenderable cotton left to protect the Broach July-August contract. The strength of the Oomra July contract—the real "parity" contract—has not been without its influence.

The fact is that although stocks in terminal ports are fairly large, both Bombay and Karachi can produce very little tenderable cotton and so "futures" contracts are, and must remain, firm in their vulnerability.

Reports from Japan indicate a keen desire on the part of mills to take quite considerable quantities yet from old crop supplies and this desire is only limited by the difficulty of obtaining import permits.

Coincident with this enquiry for present crop, Japan is very interested in new crop, shipments of Oomras and Bengals and only the exchange permit difficulty prevents a large business being booked.

Europe has sent a small enquiry but Lancashire has been very quiet and it is to Japan that our market looks for further support.

Spot markets have been fairly active and the basis of most styles continues firm.

Staple qualities find a ready sale at a slowly but steadily advancing basis and those mills who have not secured their season's supplies look like experiencing great difficulty in finding suitable cotton.

Foreign cottons, particularly Sudans, have been in brisk demand and a nice business has been booked.

Monsoon developments may be said to be normal and early indications are for an increased acreage under cotton this season.

While there is little to move markets out of their present lethargy, we continue to advise small purchases in weak markets with the idea of accepting small profits.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4-6-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .031

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.9 degrees 1.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 82.4 degrees 2.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 114 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 3

Weather remarks: Drizzle

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-6-37

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.93 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, June 4

B I S N ss Gharinda of 3212 reg tons Captain J Drummond arrived from Calcutta via Coast Ports, Gopalpore and Mangalore with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia ss Jalapadma of 2326 reg tons, Captain L J Evans arrived from Rangoon via Galle, Colombo, Cochin, and Calicut with rice and general cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Athens of 4187 reg tons, Captain W Gray arrived from Abadan in ballast.

J Finlay ss Serbino of 2646 reg tons, Captain A Norbury arrived from Dunkerk via Middlesbrough, Burmingham, Hull, Portsaid, Suez and Portsudan with general cargo.

DEPARTURES

L Edwards ss Watchtfels of 5208 reg tons, Captain W Feldestedet sailed for Antwerp via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Sirsa of 3387 reg tons, Captain N Cockburn sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Bedi Bunder with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 4-6-37.

S S City of Johannesburg (F F) for American Ports via Colombo and Madras.

S S Tokushima Maru (N Y K) for China and Japan Ports via Colombo and Singapore.

S S Somali (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London.

S S City of Guildford (K N) for Karachi.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, June 4

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Silksworth 2961 Kobe 6-6 O S K
5 Victoria Maru 4257 Japan 5-6 N Y K
6 Castalia 4171 Karachi 8-6 Anchor Line
7 Serbino 2647 Karachi 8-6 J Finlay
9 Ginyo Maru 6128 Japan 11-6 N Y K
Jett-Jalajoti 2698 Rangoon 10-6 Scindia S N
12 Clan Murray 3631 B'nagar 6-6 J F
13 Karanja 4646 Durban 9-6 M M
14 Cranfield 3213 Japan N F, M M
16 Temple Lane 2562 Antwerp 11-6 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Garbeta 3204 Calcutta 5-6 M M
6 Cambay Star 320 M Coast 5-6 S Hassum
7 Gharinda 3212 Karachi 5-6 M M
10/11 Golconda 3203 N F N F, M M

PRINCES DOCK

B Naringa 4118 Rangoon 5-6 M M
D/E Sirsa 3387 Karachi 4-6 M M
C/R Jalapadma 2326 Rangoon, 12-6 Scindia S N
F Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 8-6 T M
G Victoria Marie 883 M Coast 11-6 Merchant S N
K Varela 1926 N F, N F, M M

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Warfield 10-6-37 M M
Comorin 17-6-37 P and O
Ranchi 10-6-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 24-6-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Guildford 2-6-37 K Nixon
City of Canterbury 14-6-37 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Wartenfels 9-6-37 L Edwards
Kandelfels 13-6-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

New Orleans 8-6-37 L Edward
Pres Van Buren 10-637 F F Campbell
City of Johannesburg 5-6-37 F F Campbell

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Tosari 13-6-37 Volkart Bros

FROM TRIESTE

Sumatra 12-6-37 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Somali 6-6-37 P and O
Tokiwa Maru 15-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Kifuku Maru 9-6-37 O S Kaisha
Victoria 17-6-37 L Triestino
Rawalpindi 11-6-37 P and O
Calcutta Maru 25-6-37 N Y
Anyo Maru 30-6-37 N Y K

FROM RANGOON

Goghra 8-6-37 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Mongolia 5-6-37 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Bamora 10-6-3. M M
Varsova 5-6-37 M M
Barala 3-6-37 M M
Vita 12-6-37 M M

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 21-6-37 J Finlay

FROM GENOA

Conte Rosso 8-6-37 L Triestino
Antonietta Costa 12-6-37 L Triestino

FROM BASSEIN

Jaladuta 12-6-37 Scindia Steam
Jalavihar 10-6-37 Scindia Steam
Jatarana 13-6-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 12-6-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Jharinda 26-5-37 M M

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Rawalpindi 12-6-37 P and O
Mooltan 19-6-37 P and O
Warfield 12-6-37 M M
Corfu 26-6-37 P and O
Mongolia 5-6-37 P and O
Lahore 3-6-37 M M

FOR HAMBURG

Temple Lane 11-6-37 L Edwards

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 7-6-37 K N
Castalia 12-6-37 Anchor Line

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 17-6-37 P and O

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 25-6-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 11-6-37 F F Campbell
City of Johannesburg 8-6-37 F F C

FOR GENOA

Victoria 17-6-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

London Maru 8-6-37 O S Kaisha
Fokushima Maru 5-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Giyo Maru 11-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 8-6-37 L Triestino
Ranchi 10-6-37 P and O
Silkworth 8-6-37 O S K
Kifuku Maru 24-6-37 O S K
Tokiwa Maru 24-6-37 N Y K

FOR CALCUTTA

Golconda 5-6-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jahangir 8-6-37 Turner Morrison

FOR BASRA

Bamora 18-6-37 M M
Bandra 9-6-37 M M
Varsova 10-6-37 M M
Vita 17-6-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 9-6-37 M M
Takliwa 23-6-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Watchfels 4-6-37 L Edward

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Vasaland 3-6-37
S S Golconda 3-6-37
S S Dayawati 3-6-37

EXPORTS

S S Mongolia for London: 182 bales lamb skins Grindlay; 16 cases bristles Cox and Kings

S S Victoria Maru for Kobe: 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros

For Yokkaichi: 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

S S Silksworth for Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw H Nensey; 100 bales cotton raw N Fatehally; 200 bales cotton raw A Podar; 300 bales cotton raw R Kanji; 100 bales cotton raw C Jethabhoy.

For Moji: 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

S S Somali for London: 20 bales goat skin tanned K Lalbhai; 444 bags g nut B Balwant; 500 bags masoor R Dhanji; 60 casks condiments Poonjiaji

For Varna: 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros

For Havre: 348 bags mustard seed B Balwant; 108 bags kang grain B Balwant

For Marseilles: 230 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S London Maru for Osaka: 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Yokkaichi: 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 50 bags soapstone powder S Wallace

For Glasgow: 2560 bags g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 100 bales hemp raw D Anandji

For Marseilles: 100 bales hemp raw H Gopiram

S S City of Athens for Liverpool: 564 bags lantils H Bhagwandas; 100 bales hemp raw F J Kapadia; 50 bales cotton waste C Jairam; 250 bales cotton raw A Podar

For Boston: 35 bales goat skins D Abraham

For Manchester: 50 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 32 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas; 20 bales cotton raw G M Vyas; 15 bales cotton yarn K Nixon; 77 bales cotton waste oily M Narotamdas.

For Philadelphia: 104 bales goat skins D Abraham

S S Temple Lane for Hamburg: 120 bags gum kadaya T Laxmidas; 110 bs cotton raw V Ladha; 110 bales cotton raw A Podar; 250 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Gdynia: 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw A H Diab

S S Gingo Maru for Nagasaki: 400 bales cotton raw N Nagsee

For Kobe: 1893 bales cotton raw N Nagsee; 100 bales cotton raw A Podar.

For Hongkong: 50 bags shark fins H A Mohomed; 100 bags gum N Mulji;

For Yokkaichi: 1100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros

For Shanghai: 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton; 500 bales cotton raw Langley.

For Osaka: 1300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros

For Nagoya: 796 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros

For Moji: 150 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S City of Johannesburg for New York: 40 bags lallementia seeds D Abraham; 50 bags sesanium seeds D Abraham; 98 bags fennel seeds D Abraham; 90 bags cellery seeds D Abraham

For Montreal: 40 bags cellery seeds D Abraham

S S Cranfield for Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw N Nagsee; 500 bales cotton raw V Ladha; 100 bales cotton raw Kotak; 300 bales cotton raw B Gangadhar; 500 bales cotton raw S Karamshi

For Osaka: 100 bales cotton raw Kotak; 500 bales cotton raw A Khimji

IMPORTS

S S Conte Verde Agents L Triestino from Trieste: 690 bales paper; 430 bgs bone glue; 91 cases iron screws; 1880 cases iron wire; 60 drums gardinol C A powder; 59 cases bolts and nuts; 40 cases wire netting; 23 cases elec bulbs; 651 cases tiles; 175 cases beer; 29 cases steel in bars; 30 cases tinware; 36 cases hemp twine; 335 cases nail; 150 pcs steel axle; 51 cases rubber combs.

From Venice: 323 cases glass beads; 432 cases art silk yarn; 55 cases elec lamp; 35 cases cotton cloth with art silk embd; 29 cases elect machinery.

S S Alipore Agents M Mackenzie from Kobe: 81 cases magnesium carbonate; 25 cases cotton yarn; 100 bags calcium carbonate; 79 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 41 cases rayon piecegoods; 88 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 47 cases glassware; 136 cases cottongoods; 45 cases cotton and art silk mixed yarn; 500 cts porcelain tiles; 150 bales grey cotton shirting; 45 cases cotton and rayon mixed remnants.

From Osaka: 427 cases glassware; 70 bales grey cotton shirting; 150 cases rayon yarn; 51 cases bicycle frames; 235 cases glass bangles; 50 cases art silk yarn; 25 cases white mercerised cotton yarn; 25 bales grey cotton yarn.

From Hongkong: 100 bags beans; 250 pkgs cassia; 50 pks sugarcandy; 110 pks matting; 500 drums refined sugar; 175 bundles cud salmon; 55 bundles cud milk.

From Bangkok: 730 pieces teak squares.

From Singapore: 322 bags betelnuts; 152 bags rattan; 1285 bags sago flour.

From Colombo: 150 bales mattress fibre; 302 bags copra; 24 chests tea.

S S City of Melbourne Agents K Nixon and Co from Liverpool: 410 cases cotton piecegoods; 34 cases cottons; 53 cases grey cotton yarn; 1080 bundles galvd con sheets; 115 bags glass bottles; 50 cases iron wood screws; 144 pieces steel flanges; 80 drums varnish; 56 bales wool tops; 704 bundles tie bars; 36 loose cisterns; 37 cases bicycle frames; 60 cases soap powder; 1230 coils steel hoops; 81 loose steel rounds; 58 cases cycles; 1908 bags china clay; 81 cases biscuits; 200 bales old newspapers; 106 cases machinery; 50 cases earthenware, 170 drums izal; 679 drums lub oil; 88 bundles steel tubing; 47 bales cotton yarn; 40 cases whisky; 75 bundles boot protectors; 782 loose pneumatic tyres; 500 drums caustic soda; 100 drums aniline dye; 106 cases cotton spg machinery; 600 bundles steel circles; 513 bundles steel bars; 320 cases tiles; 100 kegs leadore; 88 bundles cycle rims; 125 kegs lub grease; 450 bags nails; 500 bundles slack sheet; 247 cases c i cisterns; 280 casks pneu covers; 135 cases quarter oats; 389 loose auto tyres; 1092 bundles galvd corrugated sheets.

Cotton Unsettled On Gold Rumours

Operators Await Fresh Incentive

MARKETS WELL LIQUIDATED

BOMBAY: June 4.

Cotton markets were again unsettled by Gold developments and fears of increasing gold offerings which will force United States Treasury to reduce price in the near future despite Mr. Morgenthau's statement.

The New York Cotton Market after early weakness rallied on Japanese fixing, but speculative activity continues to be small with Operators awaiting some fresh incentive.

Despite generally favourable weather report, traders are nervous as markets are well liquidated and the critical weather months are ahead.

Bombay, June 4.

A rally on the cotton market was initiated partly by Japanese price-fixing but there was no fresh buying incentive and new outside interest was lacking with traders very timid, taking chances on the short side.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened steady and was inactive and declined on lower Liverpool cables and favourable weather, coupled with more rains in Texas which induced July liquidation and foreign selling. Prices thereafter rallied partially on trade price-fixing and covering.

At the opening October was quoted unchanged at 12.70 and declined 11 points at 12.59 on general selling. This was the lowest level for the day as prices later improved 6 points on trade buying and closed at a net decline of 5 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices were lowered by 6 points at 13.19c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market remained closed on Thursday.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points at 7.10 for October. Early hedging met local short covering in near months and trade calling. Business was very small. Later on there was straddle selling and local liquidation in sympathy with New York. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 2 points at 7.36d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures closed 13 points down with Spot Cotton unchanged at 11.52. Uppers futures also declined 12 to 5 points with Spot Cotton 7 points down at 9.62d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and Sakels futures closed one to six points down while Ashmouni futures were 7 points down to 4 points up.

LOW PRICES

In the absence of any new constructive developments the market has been dominated more by the new crop outlook, which has generally become more favourable. Showers have fallen in the western dry belt, and the weather is clearing in the east; few complaints have been made except as regards cool nights.

The liquidating movement has consequently again, been in progress sending values down to new low levels, selling encountering little resistance other than that provided by trade fixing and scale-down covering. Foreign orders have been largely on the selling side including sales by the Far East and Bombay, Japanese interests have bought and have fixed prices.

LESS DEMAND

Liverpool business has been interrupted by the Coronation holiday, and domestic trade demand has been less urgent, reflecting the reduced business in spot cotton and in textiles. Mills are evidently well supplied with raw material for the balance of the season and they are somewhat concerned at the apathy of cloth buyers. The market has also been influenced by the continued declining tendency in other commodities, indicating that confidence is lacking. Many operators are watching non-ferrous metals as an indication of any change in the trend of commodities in general. New speculative buying has been negligible, and there has been some short selling, so that the technical position is firmer although some liquidation has appeared, suggesting that more cotton is held here and abroad than is generally believed.

DEFLATIONARY FEELING

Many operators consider that the markets have been influenced by deflationary sentiment, but there is no evidence of any immediate agitation for inflation of gold in spite of the suggestion that Congress should limit gold purchases abroad. The fundamentals of the situation are considered to be strong. Apart from the fact that many holes were undoubtedly filled in the former buying movement consumption is progressing favourably. This however, has been discounted and the trade is looking forward to the production side of the price equation. Present levels are considered more attractive for the start of the new season, although many traders are now predicting a fall to twelve cents or below.—"M.G.C."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10 a.m.)	1.70
N. Y. October Lowest (10.48 a.m.)	12.59—11
Liverpool October Highest	7.11—01
Liverpool October Lowest	7.07—05

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market anxious regarding gold. Weather is favourable for the growing crop. Our opinion is that the market will be governed for the present by weather reports.

Liverpool.—Market unsettled by gold developments and fears increasing gold offerings will force United States Treasury reduce price in the near future despite Morgenthau's statements.

New York.—In spite of favourable crop prospects and continued dullness in cotton goods market, market shows firm undertone, giving evidence well liquidated. Believe any constructive developments would cause an advance.

New York.—Market irregular on account of rumour of gold.

New York.—Liquidation was absorbed by trade. Crop accounts generally favourable. Beneficial rains have fallen in Western Belt. Acreage estimates are being increased, but the market is acting well.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 3.

July	12.68—06
October	12.65—05
December	12.63—05
January	12.63—06
March	12.67—07
May	12.71—06
Middling Spot	13.19—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 3.

New Orleans cotton was closed.

11 a.m. Ranges.—

July	12.63/12.63
October	12.59/12.59
December	12.58/12.58

Noon Call.—

July	12.63
October	12.58
December	12.56

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, June 3.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, June 3.

June	7.13—05
July	7.16—04
August	7.13—04
September	7.10—04
October	7.07—05
November	7.02—05
December	7.02—05
January	7.02—05
February	7.02—05
March	7.02—06
April	7.02—05
May	7.03—05
Middling Spot	7.36—02
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
July	7.18
October	7.16

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 3.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (good staple)	6.10
Fine (good staple)	6.25
Superfine (good staple)	6.40
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	6.00
Superfine (No 1 staple)	6.15
Choice (No 1 staple)	6.30
BENGAL.—	
Good	4.98
Fully Good	5.08
Fine	5.23

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 3.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
June	10.67
July	10.77
August	10.77
September	10.57
F.G.F. Spot	11.52

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 3.

Broach July/Aug. Op. 239 1/4; Highest 240 1/4; Lowest 238 3/4; Closing 240 1/4.

Broach A/M. 1938 Op. 242 3/4; Highest 243 3/4; Lowest 242 1/2; Closing 243 3/4.

Oomra July Op. 230 3/4; Highest 233; Lowest 230 3/4; Closing 232 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 221 1/2; Highest 223 1/2; Lowest 221 1/2; Closing 223 1/2.

Bengal July Op. 199; Highest 200 1/4; Lowest 199; Closing 200 1/4.

Bengal D/J Op. 185 1/2; Highest 187; Lowest 185 1/2; Closing 187.

T/Mandi for Broach July/August (21-5-37) Rs. 5 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach July/August (20-5-37) Rs. 7

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-5-37) Rs. 29 1/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 4.

Despite a small decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 239/8 for Broach J/A. delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 240/4 and advanced to Rs. 241 on better demand influenced by reports of good business with Japan in ready cotton. The undertone of the market was good. Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point and later on was 3 points down which influenced selling in the local market. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A	239	4	0
Broach A/M	241	8	0
Oomra July	232	4	0
Oomra D/J	222	0	0
Bengal July	200	4	0
Bengal D/J	187	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 4

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal D P		207	204	201	198
Punjab		207	204	201	198
Oomra No. 3	242	239	236	233	
C P No. 1	255	252	249	246	
C P No. 2	246	243	240	237	
Broach No. 2		244	242	239	236
Punjab Ame		252	250	247	244
Surat		303	301	298	293
Rajpipla		296	296	293	290
Navsari		313	311	308	305

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 4.

Bengal Superfine	208/210
Bengal Fine	204/206
C. P. 1	238/40
C. P. 2	233/35
Arvi	233/35
Ellichpur	231/33
Berar	228/31
Khamgaon	228/31
Mulkapur	225/28
Khandesh	221/24
Jalna/Sailu	221/24
Burwah Sanavad	228/31
Mathia	198/203
Broach Fine	240/45
Punjab/American	240/47
Punjab 289F.	310/20
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	288/90
Surat	292/95
Navsari	315/20
Kampala	436/38

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 4

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		205,281
Central India	36	328,513
Barsi and Nagar	81	171,822
Hyderabad Gaorani	82	99,608
Berar	455	564,042
Central Provinces		113,138
Total Oomras	654	1,482,414
Dholera	1,771	126,555
N W Provinces		9,513
Rajputana	323	39,117
Sind Punjab	348	326,328
Broach	626	333,957
Coompta and Dharwar	685	55,838
Westerns Northerns	312	35,287
Cocoanada		143
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	61	13,245
Persian		14
American		12,477
Egyptian and African	7,537	344,963
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		22
Total	12,267	2,829,878

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 27th May

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	2,843	419,035
Japan and China	7,100	1,289,483
Coast Ports	22	28,451
Up-country by Rail		215,391
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		1,150
Total	9,965	1,903,510

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 2nd June	12,638
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,817,811
Receipts into same time last season	2,684,298
Increase	133,513

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
July 206 October 191 at Cross Rate 4.92 3/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1937 239/8—Liverpool July 7.19 Rs. 73 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 243—Liverpool May 1938 7.06 Rs. 64 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1937 239/8—New York July 12.69 Rs. 47 at Cross Rate 4.92 3/8.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M 1938 243—New York May 12.71 Rs. 43 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.92 3/8.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 4.

June	278.00 plus 230
August	272.20 plus 240
September	270.50 plus 220
October	268.20 plus 240
December	266.70 plus 290

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, June 4.

August	30.60 plus 30
September	31.50 plus 30

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 4

Wheat	20,528 cwts.
Linseed	10,785 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	60 cwts.
Gingellyseed	138 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,072 cwts.
Castorseed	372 cwts.
Rice	10,629 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,335 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,299 cwts.
Mowraseed	37 cwts.
Gram	947 cwts.
Joowar	1,132 cwts.
Bajree	1,855 cwts.
Indian sugar	12,820 cwts.
Coal	695 tons.

GOLD AND SILVER

Heavy Selling In Gold

Bombay, June 4.

Yesterday London gold prices improved one penny to £7-0-9 and London-Paris Exchange rate was one point up at 10.60. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.92 3/8. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 20 3/8. India bought and offerings were small. New York silver prices were unchanged at 45 cents and Montreal prices gained 5 to 10 points.

The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business.

Later on there was heavy selling in gold and prices registered a big drop.

GOLD	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	8	0
Jeth	34	4	0
Ashad	33	15	0
SILVER			
Ready	52	13	0
Jeth	52	15	0
Ashad	53	1	0

LONDON SILVER
London, June 3.

Spot	20 3/8
Forward	20 7/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, June 3.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7/0/9

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 3.

June	45.10 plus 05
July	45.05 plus 10
September	45.10 plus 05

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 4

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£59-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£58-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£65-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 43-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 57-10-0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, June 3.

Copper	£57 18 9
Spelter	£23 5 0
Lead	£24 0 0
Tin	£251 15 0

U. S. Cotton Crop

Liverpool, June 4

Weather cooler. Light rains in Western Belt. light to moderate rainfall in Eastern Belt. Forecast—Entire Belt partly cloudy.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 4.

In sympathy with favourable crop advices from U.S.A., and Canada yesterday Liverpool wheat market ruled easy. There was a marked absence of continental demand. Both Chicago and Winnipeg markets were quiet. The local market ruled quiet with scattered selling and prices were quoted as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed September	8	4	0
Wheat September	5	7	6
Wheat January	5	11	0

Groundnuts Coromandal

London, June 3

July	£15 0 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 4.

Groundnuts August.—	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	41	15	0
Highest	42	1	0
Lowest	41	13	6
Closing	42	0	0
Castorseed September.—			
Opening	36	3	0
Highest	36	4	6
Lowest	36	2	6
Closing	36	4	0
Cottonseed September.—			
Opening	20	10	0
Highest	20	11	6
Lowest	20	9	0
Closing	20	11	6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 3

July	107 5/8d.
October	99 5/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 3

July	dol 1.09 7/8
September	dol 1.08 7/8
December	dol 1.10 7/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, June 4

	Rs.		
Ready Javas	15	0	0
Shipment June July	5	13	6
Shipment Aug Sept	5	12	6
Shipment Oct Dec	5	13	3
Kesar	10	15	0
Saraya	10	4	0
Java Spot	F	6.55	

New York Sugar

New York, June 3

September	2.48 plus 3
December	2.50 plus 2
March	2.38 plus 2
May	2.40 plus 3

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 3

SAKELS—	
July	19.27 —1
November	19.33 —1
ASHMOUNI—	
June	18.23 —7
August	18.37 plus 4
December	14.38 —4
GIZA—	
July	19.17 —2
November	17.88 plus 12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 4.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100
3 per cent 1951/54	101/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	95/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117/10
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
5 per cent 1939/44	105/4
5 per cent 1940/43	108/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/12
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	119/7
4 per cent 1953/63	111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	104/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore	122/8
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T	1974 107/14
4 per cent M Deb	1974 106/12
5 per cent M Deb	1949 117
5 per cent	1954 129
6 per cent K P T	1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T	1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 95/8 to close steady at Rs. 95/9/6.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 4.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—	
Bank's selling	T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK:—	
Bank's selling	T T 269 7/8
Bank's buying	T T 268 1/8
PARIS:—	
Bank's selling	T T 826
Bank's buying	T T 841
JAPAN:—	
Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2 (1/8 lower from Aug.)
Bank's buying	T T 77
AMSTERDAM:—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/8
JAVA:—	
Bank's selling	D D 66 7/8
HUNGKONG:—	
Bank's selling	D D 82 5/8
SHANGHAI:—	
Bank's selling	D D 81 1/8
SINGAPORE:—	
Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4
BERLIN:—	
Bank's selling	D D 91 1/4

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.92 3/8 3rd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 4th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 27/32 4th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 4th instant.
Java/London 3.93 1/4 4th instant.
London/Paris 110.60 3rd instant.
London/Belgium 29.25 1/2 3rd instant.
London/Switzerland 21.57 1/4 3rd instant.
London/Berlin 12.27 1/4 3rd instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 3rd instant.
London/New York 4.92.27 3rd instant
London/Amsterdam 8.95 1/2 3rd instant.
London/Italy 93.57 3rd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet readr steady forward.
Gold £7-0-8 2nd instant.
Gold £7-0-9 3rd instant.
Silver London Ready 20 5/16 2nd instant.
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 3rd instant.
Silver London Forward 20 3/8 2nd instant.
Silver London Forward 20 7/16 3rd instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 2nd instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 3rd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 2nd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 3rd instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, June 3.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 3/8
3 1/2 per cent	91
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102
4 per cent 1948/53	106
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	114
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1948/52	99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	101 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 1/2

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 3.

Linseed La Plata Hull C. I. F. June sellers	£13/2/6
Linseed Calcutta London C. I. F. June/July sellers	£14/12/6
Linseed Bombay London June/July sellers	£15/12/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont C. I. F. June/July sellers	£14/15/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I. F. June/July sellers	£13/15/0

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 3.

Prices eased on continued uncertainty over gold despite the fact that the British authorities are absorbing all offerings of gold in London. Oct/Dec. 9 7/8d.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 3.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe	unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo May/June nominal	43/9
Wheat South Australian June sellers	45/6

LINSEED OIL

London, June 3.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt June sellers	29/6
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Sept/Dec. sellers	29/6

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, June 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 9 1/4

Scattered Realising In Steels

Narrow Price Movement

SMALL BUSINESS PENDING SETTLEMENT

BOMBAY: June 4.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour and ruled quiet but steady with a scattered long liquidation. There was a small turnover pending to settlement and usually there was little fresh business before the settlement.

The tone of the market was good as the market is liquidated and Operators are awaiting incentive.

The uncertainty regarding Gold is checking bullish enthusiasm, but in view of strong fundamental situation short sellers are timid. Thus the only offerings came are nothing but realising profits.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares fluctuated within a narrow range of Rs. 30, the highest being Rs. 1,550 and the lowest Rs. 1,520. Ordinary shares also moved within a range.

In other Sections there was hardly any important business to result into any important change. It is generally believed after the settlement there will be steady improvement in prices.

TEXTILE SHARES
BOMBAY, June 4.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	296	4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	887	8
100 CENTURY	185	0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	267	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 5)	171	14
100 Coorla	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	375	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	7-0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	133	12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	192	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1725	0
100 Indore	51	4
100 Khatau (Rs 2)	86	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	305	10
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1,100	0
250 Model	55	8
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	118	12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	233	12
100 Oosmanshahi (Rs. 1)	51	0
100 Phoenix (10)	312	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	77	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2,300	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-2)	89	6
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	239	6
100 Swan (nil)	104	6
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,325	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	805	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	32	2
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,532	8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	376	14
50-100 Indian (Rs. 2-8)	137	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5	9-0
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	152	8
10 BUNDI (As. 10)	38	0
100 Coimbatore (Rs 10)	221	4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	130	0
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	491	4
40 Katni Def (Rs 83-8-9)	2322	8
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs 10)	380	0
75 Okha (Rs. 12)	297	8
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	27	12
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	485	0
70 United (Rs. 5)	165	0
INSURANCE		
80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1003	12
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	12
15-75 New India (Rs. 4)	43	0
20 Mercantile	55	0
200 Oriental (125)	5455	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	14
ELECTRIC.		
20 Ahmedabad Old (6)	171	14
100 Andhra Valley (Rs. 45)	1657	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	151	4
10 Broach	14	4
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs 6)	208	12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	178	12
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1458	12
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	910	0
100 C. Province	96	0
100 Dhond Baramati	102	0
100 Gujarat	93	0
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	97	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101	0
500 Tapti Valley	766	4
MININGS		
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	63	12
30 TATA STEEL DEF (Rs. 7-8)	1542	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	345	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	303	12
50 Bom. Sugar (Rs. 7)	166	4
200 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	276	4
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	706	4
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	235	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4-15	-6
50 B TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	116	0
9 Burma Corp (As. 8)	11	7
2sh. Indian Copper	3	5
10 Indian Iron and Steel	43	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	133	2
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	48	0
100 I Radio Defd (12)	810	0
100 I Radio Ord (15)	530	1
1000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	612	8
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	26	7
30 PREMIER CON.	91	0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	28	4
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1520	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	300	0
7 p.c Bom Tram (TF.)	84	3
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	525	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138	2
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 4.

Bombay Dyeing (888/12)	886	883	887		
Century (183/2)	181	180	185		
Central India (267/8)	305				
Kohinoor (306/4)	265	267			
New Great (233/2)	235	232	233		
Simplex (90)	90	89/6			
Swadeshi (240)	238	239/6			
Bundi (38)	38/4	38	38/8	38	
I. Cement (487/8)	485	491	490	491	
Punjab (27/12)	27/12				
Shahabad (481/4)	485	480	485		
Andhra (1660)	1660	1657			
Tata Hydro (178/2)	178/12				
Tata Power (1412/8)	1410	1412	1406	1408	
Tram. Ord. (151/14)	151/4				
T. Steel Dfd. (1570)	1550	1535	1540	1522	1542
T. Steel Ord. (348)	342/4	346/8	344	345	
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (177/4)	177/8				
Bellapur (168/2)	167	166			
B. Steam (277/8)	276				
B Burma (713/12)	710	705	708	706	

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 3.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Gas and Electric	32
Ame. Forn. Power Com.	8
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	57
Northern S. Power A	20
American Tel. and Tel.	166 1/2
Western Union Telg.	56 1/4
New York Central Rly.	43 3/4
Pennsylvania Rly.	41
Southern Pacific Rly.	52
Delware and Hudson	43
Japanese Imp Govt. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	99
Japanese Imp. Govt. 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	87 1/4
National Steel	77
Republican Steel	35
United S. Steel	96 3/4
Youngstown Sheet	53
Anaconda Copper Mining	53 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	58 3/4
Chrysler	112
General Motors	55
General Electric	53 1/2
Consolidated Oil	15
Socony Oil	19
Chase Bank	59 1/2
National City Bank	44 1/2
Amerex	27
Acme Steel	52

President Power message without effect. Market steady but quiet showing greater resistance. Turnover 550,000 shares.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£71
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£77 3/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£91
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£75 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£100 1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£15 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£120
National Bank of India	£43 1/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE
London, June 3.

London Discount rate was unchanged. Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 3.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.92.27
Paris	110.60
Berlin	12.27 1/4
Madrid	37.00
Amsterdam	8.95 1/8
Brussels	28.25 1/2
Milan	93.57
Berne	21.57 1/4
Prague	141.12

LONDON RUBBER
London, June 3.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. sellers 9 13/16

7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	0	
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	104	8	
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99	0	
7 p.c Tata Hydro	150	0	
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1540	0	
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	200	0	
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	177	8	
7 p.c Vishnu	692	8	
DEBENTURES.			
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	0	
6 p.c Andhra Valley	110	0	
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	51	12	
7 p.c. Sholapur	81	4	
7 p.c Tata Hydro	110	0	

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

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JUPITER GENERAL
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J11

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1937

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Sind Muslim Leaders' Appeal To Community

JOIN CONGRESS IN THOUSANDS

It Is Only Organisation Without Communal Allegiance

KARACHI: June 4.

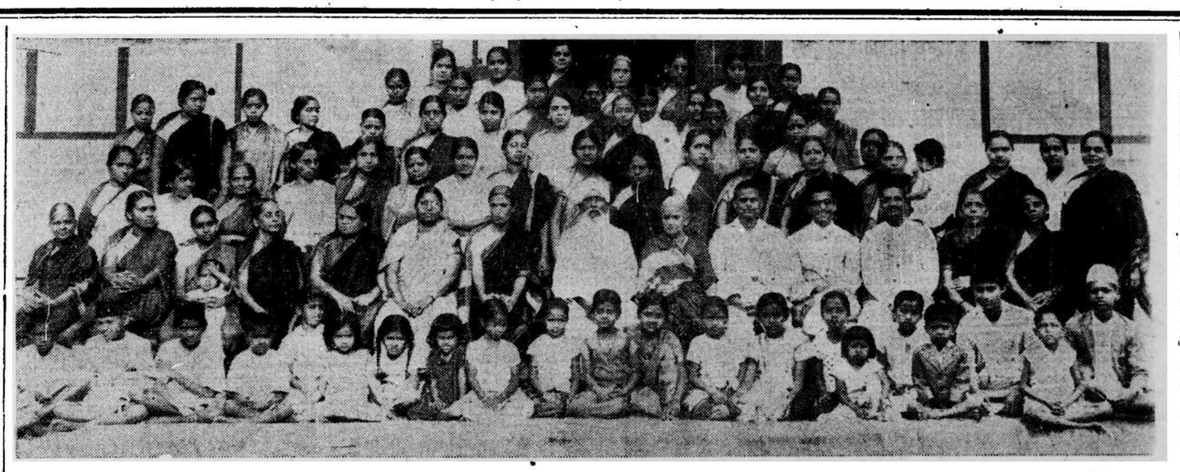
A fervent appeal to the Muslims of Sind to swell the Congress ranks so as to provide an example of the ardour of their love for the country has been made over the signatures of fourteen prominent Muslim leaders of the Province including Maulvi Mohamed Siddiq, President of the Sind Muslim Nationalist Party and Syed Ghulam Murtuza Shah, M.L.A.

Only National Organisation

The signatories affirm that the Congress is the one national political organisation owing no allegiance to any community as such, but agitating and striving for the freedom of the country and welfare of her people. Time has come when the Mussalmans of Sind should join the Congress in tens of thousands.

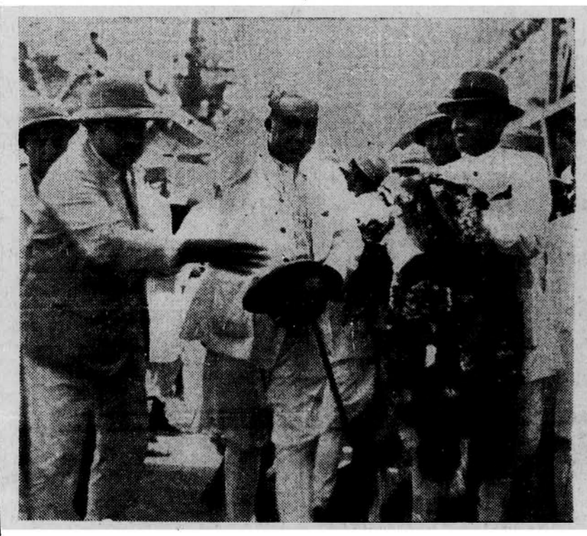
Mass Contact Work

Simultaneously the Muslim Mass Contacts Committee led by Dr. Choitram, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and others are actively considering problems such as the starting of a daily or weekly organ for propaganda, collecting funds for it and concerting measures to ventilate and redress the grievances of the masses.—A. P.



Group of the successful students of Karve Vidyapith and Hingane Balikasram with Hingane Garuvarya, Anna Saheb Karve and Mrs. Karve in centre.

Mr. Ezra Mir, well-known film-director arrived in Bombay by s. s. Strathnovar.



H. H. Maharaja of Bikaner (centre) snapped on arrival in Bombay on Thursday from England.

Raja Bahadur of Dharbanga (garlanded) snapped on arrival in Bombay, by Thursday's mail boat.

Progressive Writers' Association

Editor Of Monthly Circular Warned

ALLAHABAD, June 4.

It is understood that the editor of the monthly circular of the Progressive Writers' Association, which is issued from Allahabad, has been warned by the District authorities not to continue publication of the same without obtaining permission from them. Four issues of the circular have come out so far.—United Press.

TARRED ROADS FOR PUNJAB?

Govt. Grants To District Boards

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, June 4.

A proposal to fit pneumatic tyres to bullock carts in the Punjab will be the principal item on the agenda of the Punjab Communications Board which assembles here to-morrow.

The Board is an advisory body and if this proposal is adopted by it the final decision in the matter will rest with the Punjab Government.

An important aspect of the Punjab Government Road policy is tarring of all metalled roads including those of District Boards. For this purpose the bulk of the grants given to the Boards will be utilised. The programme of new constructions is practically at standstill and new works may be taken in hand only after the Wedgwood Committee's recommendations on the Rail Road competition and the Government of India's decision thereon are known.

It is believed however, that the Wedgwood Committee may appreciably modify the Government of India's views on the question of Rail-road competition.

BURMA ELECTIONS

RANGOON: June 4.

In the bye-election to the House of Representatives from Tavoy Town Mr. H. C. Khoo was declared elected securing 2,445 votes as against 1,913 votes secured by his rival Mr. U. Ni Toe.

In the general election Mr. U. Ni Toe defeated Mr. H. C. Khoo by one vote, which resulted in the filling of an election petition by the latter and the fresh bye-election.—United Press.

PLIGHT OF RELEASED DETENUS

Subhas Bose's Anxiety For Their Maintenance

LUCKNOW: June 4.

Mr. Mohanlal Saksena, M.L.A., has received a letter from Mr. Subhas Bose at Dalhousie inquiring whether Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Bengal Premier, has replied to Mr. Saksena's letter, of May 5th regarding the Bengal detenus and whether Mr. Saksena had seen him in this connection. Mr. Subhas Bose is anxious about the detenus and the home internees, who are being released but are being forced to go to the streets in Calcutta in search of employment in a penniless condition. Mr. Subhas Bose regrets that there is no political organisation, which could help them in the circumstances.

SUBHAS' HEALTH.

In the course of the letter Mr. Bose mentions that on the whole he is slightly better in spite of a recent setback.

It is understood Mr. Saksena is again writing to Mr. Fazlul Huq reminding him of the letter he had sent him on May 5. It is likely Mr. Saksena will shortly go to Calcutta.—A. P.

REINFORCING BURMA P. C. C.

Draft Suggestions Agreed To

RANGOON, (By Mail).

The Associated Press understands that as a result of the agreement reached at the last special meeting of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presiding, the local Congress requested Mr. B. K. Dadachanji, Vice-President of the Burma Congress, to submit a report on the question of reinforcing the strength of the local Congress by inviting Burmese nationals to join in its fold.

The draft report of Mr. Dadachanji was submitted to a Special Sub-Committee which, it is stated, agreed to the suggestions made therein except in one or two cases where it recommended alterations.

The report will be considered to-morrow by the Burma Congress Committee after which copies of the final report will be handed over to Pandit Nehru when he touches Rangoon on his way back to India for consideration of the Congress President and the Members of Working Committee.

The draft report, it is said, after viewing the subject in terms of the Faizpur resolution has considered exhaustively the faith of various Burmese political organisations and has pointed out the means to be adopted in securing the co-operation of Burmans.—A. P.

Splendid Lead From Bihar

2,000 MUSLIMS JOIN CONGRESS IN MONTH OF MAY

ALLAHABAD, June 4.

According to a report received here at the office of the All-India Congress Committee from the Bihar P.C.C., 2,000 new members have been enrolled in May from among the Muslims of that Province.

Dr. Ashraf, who is in charge of the Muslim contact work, is leaving to-morrow on a tour in the Punjab. Interviewed he said that reports from other provinces were very satisfactory.—United Press.

QUESTIONS FOR U. P. ASSEMBLY

Response To Pt. Pant's Call To Congress M.L.As

LUCKNOW: June 4.

In response to Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's circular letter to Assembly members to send questions to the Assembly Department, over 300 starred questions have already been received. It is understood they will be filed by the Department till the appointment of the Speaker who will deal with them. The questions cover a wide range.—A. P.

New Rules Governing Assembly Interpellations

DETAILED EXPLANATION SUBMITTED TO MEMBERS

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, June 4.

Detailed explanation of how new new rules relating to the interpellations in the Assembly will work has been circulated to the members. As already reported, different departments of the Government have been placed in three groups namely, (a) Leader of the House, Legislative Assembly, Reforms, Commerce and Railways Department (b) Home External Affairs, Political and Defence departments and (c) Industries and Labour, Education, Health and Lands and Finance Departments.

Questions relating to Group (a) will be answered on the first day of those relating to the group (b) on the second day and group (c) on the third day. This same sequence will be repeated until the end of the session.

Accordingly, Group (a) will be taken up on the fourth day, group (b) on the fifth day and so on.

Short notice questions will continue to be asked on the date whereon the Government Member concerned agrees to reply and shall specify the official designations of members to whom they are addressed. In order to enable members to give in the text of the question, official designation of the Government member to whom question is addressed and the date whereon the answer can be obtained, a classified list of subjects wherefor various Government members are responsible will be circulated shortly. This date must now however be earlier than 10 clear days from the date of the notice.

Questions addressed to the appropriate Government member but proposed to be asked on the date not allotted to him will be put down on the next day available for that Government member subject to the provisions of the Standing Order 13 regarding the period of notice. Members are requested that in the future they should give separate notices for separate dates and that when notice of more than one question is given at the same time, they should clearly and carefully number the different questions and their parts.

STARRED & UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Notices of "Starred" and "unstarred" questions should be given separately. Since under the revised system, a question other than a short notice question shall not be placed on the list of questions for answer until five clear days have expired from the time when the notice of admission of such question has been given to the Government member to whom it is addressed, members will realise that in the limited time at the disposal of the President for dealing with the questions, it will not now be possible to enter into correspondence with the members before the questions are admitted or disallowed by him.

Notices of questions should therefore be clear, self-contained and complete as far as possible in all respects. Members will not, as hitherto, to be addressed with a view enquiring whether or not a particular question may be treated as "unstarred" and the President of the Assembly hopes that members will, in future, put "star" against those questions only which do not merely ask for statistics or laying on the table of the House of statements in and in respect whereof supplementary, questions are likely to be asked. Questions which have to be referred back to the members or on which correspondence ensues will be treated as fresh notices and in such cases, members must suggest a new date for answer. In future, if a question is not in violation of the rules and Standing Orders, it will appear in the list of questions for answer in the same form as framed by a member and without any corrections.

For information of members an up-to-date list showing the total number of notices of questions pending in the Legislative Assembly Department, datewise will be put up daily on the Notice Board of the Assembly. The time table showing the days allotted to different Government members for answering questions will also be put up on the notice board.

45 Politicals To Be Released

RANGOON: June 4.

The "United Press" understands that, in addition to those rebellion and political prisoners, who were released recently as clemency shown on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation, 45 convicts, undergoing imprisonment in the Andamans, will be released shortly. A Government order to this effect is expected to be issued shortly.

One of the Indian detenus is already released, while the cases of several others are still under the consideration of the Burma Government, as the Bengal Government is being consulted in this matter.—United Press.

The Nainital message says a sensation has been caused here by the disappearance of the coin box from the Mallital phone booth. The police are making investigation but no clue of the box is yet available.—United Press.

Butler To Be Governor?

SIMLA, May 31.

Mr. R. A. Butler's disappearance from the India Office as Under-Secretary finds no authoritative explanation in Simla, writes the Simla correspondent of the "Hindu".

There is a certain amount of speculation that Mr. Butler's transfer to another Department is only a prelude to his coming out to India as the Governor of a province.

A vacancy will shortly occur in the Punjab when Sir Herbert Emerson finishes his term of office. Normally, it should go to a member of the Indian Civil Service but the present tendency appears to be not to regard the claims of the I. C. S. for such a position with favour.

FOR SIMLA ASSEMBLY SESSION

Provisional Allotment Of Business

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, June 4.

The following days have been allotted for non-official business in the forthcoming session of the Assembly.

Bills: 2nd, 9th and 16th September.

Resolutions: 3rd, 10th and 17th September.

Official business will be transacted on the following days: 23rd, 24th, 25th 26th, 27th, 30th and 31st August, 1st, 6th, 7th, 8th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th September and 1st October.

This allotment is provisional and if the state of Government business requires it the President will appoint further days for official business. Ballots for non-official business will be held the following days. Bills: 18th and 25th August and 1st September.

Resolutions: 19th, and 26th August and 2nd September.

KHALSA COLLEGE STRIKE TO END?

AMRITSAR: June 4.

It is understood Baba Kharak Singh the Sikh leader, has succeeded in prevailing upon the Principal of the Khalsa College to agree to a settlement of the strike, subject to approval by Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, President of the Governing Body.

The terms of the settlement has not yet been announced yet.—United Press.

Sympathy For Khalsa College Students

AMRITSAR, June 3. (delayed)

The students of the Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar, went on sympathetic strike to-day in observance of the "Khalsa College Day." Almost complete hartal was observed. Only three students including one girl managed to enter the College.

At about 9 in the morning, the Hindu Sabha College students marched in procession to the Khalsa College and held demonstrations joining the strikers there, who were picketing at the College gates.

The President of the Aligarh University Union has arrived here.—United Press.

POLICE RAID IN DELHI

Workers' League President Arrested And Released On Bail

NEW DELHI: June 4.

The police raided this afternoon the house of Chandoo Bibi, President of the Workers' League in Delhi, and arrested her on her return from Palwal where she presided over the District Political Conference

She was immediately released on bail of Rs. 500. It is understood that her arrest was made in connection with a Socialist poster issued by the Workers' League some time ago.—A. P.

Edited by R. K. PRABHU (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.